Bombay Gazette.
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,975.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th March.	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	† ARCADIA	7000	† MALWA	10982
23rd "	† INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10819	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9405
23rd "	MANTUA	10662	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6282	.....	...
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6510	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10982
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
B. BALDINO	4,586	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,849	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDINO	4,349	D. Maganzini	15th May 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 450 Single and Rs. 690 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	8,000	G. Beloito	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	8,000	P. Difel	17th Apr. 1910.
ISONIA	8,000	G. Beloito	17th May 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 7th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & G.M.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 10th Mar.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 11th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvia.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th March, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARDONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 7th March sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Ahwaz Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

5th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,625	Rebuffat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,116	Magnon	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,879	Bastion	12th May "
NERA	5,832	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July "
DUMBEA	5,625	Rebuffat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,116	Magnon	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,832	Martin	22th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147		22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 48 according to position of Cabin.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1910.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th "
CHEOASSIA	6716	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April "
SINDIA	5106	Wm. Kyle	23rd "
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	22nd "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	Philadelphia.
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Hoi.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree' Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fongtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay Manager

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... "	" 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... "	" 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4	0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Ballasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as a test on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Druggists, or post free 4/- from MARTIN, Finsbury Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

NO. 3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.
PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARCADIA" from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, and from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "C" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STEEL WORK for Roof of Boiler Shop of the New Locomotive Shops, Lahore, will shortly be called for by the Undersigned.

Those desirous of tendering should send in their names to the Undersigned at an early date.

Earnest money to the extent of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must be deposited before Tender forms are handed over to applicants.

J. SUTHERLAND,
Engineer-in-Chief,
N.-W. Railway.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the new Offices of the Company, Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1910, at 3-15 P.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

2—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from Office, but is eligible for re-election.

4—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.

5—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.,
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th March to 14th March, 1910, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th February, 1910.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at FORBES BUILDING, HOME STREET, FORT, on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1910, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

6.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Black, as a Director of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED, from 5th March, 1910 to 14th March, 1910, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 16th February, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12th March, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 7th March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Byculla, 3rd March, 1910.

S. S. "SAVANNAH."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamer will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the Crew while in this Harbour.

W. JAMES,
Master.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will RUN from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 A.M. and arriving Bombay at 2-45 p.m. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations:—

Thursday, 3rd March, 1910	...	To meet s.s. "Salsette."
Wednesday, 9th "	"	To meet s.s. "Egypt."
Thursday, 10th "	"	
Thursday, 17th "	"	...To meet s.s. "Salsette."
Wednesday, 23rd "	"	To meet s.s. "India."
Thursday, 24th "	"	
Wednesday, 30th "	"	To meet s.s "Macedonia."
Thursday, 31st "	"	
Wednesday, 6th Apr. 1910		To meet s.s. "Arabia."
Thursday, 7th "	"	
Thursday, 14th "	"	...To meet s.s. "Salsette."
Wednesday, 20th "	"	To meet s.s. "Mantua."
Thursday, 21st "	"	
Thursday, 28th "	"	...To meet s.s. "Salsette."
Wednesday, 4th May		To meet s.s. "Caledonia."
Thursday, 5th "	"	
Thursday, 12th "	"	...To meet s.s "Saldette."

For Passengers from and via Lucknow a Carriage will run from Lucknow, which will be attached at 9-25 A.M., to the Passenger Train, due at Jhansi at 4 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the socials from any Stations North of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any foreign line train which may be running late.

A Bogie composite carriage with accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached every Thursday, during March and April, to the Up Delhi Daily Express leaving Delhi Junction at 20-0 o'clock and arriving Bombay at 7 A.M., on the Saturdays. No berths can be reserved by this carriage from any station south of Jhansi.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1910.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "MASSILIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 5th March, 1910.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

Last 4 Days

Rs. 30 the card for the benefit of those who hitherto have found the rates too high. Refund of Rs. 20 if three winners at least do not come off.

Selections from 10 a. m. to 12 Noon.

Office:—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

NOTICE.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that JAMES ROWDON MARTIN has been APPOINTED by the Directors, as MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of this Company.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BERNARDO XAVIER FURTADO, JOSE AMARO FURTADO and LUSITANO FRANCISCO FURTADO, have contracted TO SELL to our Client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim on or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, legacy, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date all such claims, if any, which are not so received will be regarded as waived and null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate near the Flag Staff Hill, at Worli, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1125 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property of Khimji Assur Veerji, and on or towards the South by the Chapel of Revd. Rose Fernandez, and on or towards the East by the Cleveland Road, and which said property is with other land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 667, New No. 3226 and New Survey No. 3226H, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 439, Sub No. 3, and Street No. 341B.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1910.

SMETHAM BYRNE and CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys,
No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, upto 1 P.M. (S. T.), on TUESDAY the 22nd day of March 1910.

(1) For supply of Stationery and Drawing Materials during the year 1910-1911.

(2) For the Supply of Bullocks with Drivers and Bullocks with Carts and Drivers during the year 1910-1911.

(3) To water certain footpaths and Roads of this Board's Estates during the year 1910-1911.

2. Forms of Tenders may, on payment of Rs. 2 for item No. (1), be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead. Forms of Tenders for items (2) and (3) may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. (1), Rs. 100 for item No. (2) and Rs. 50 for item No. (3) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 5th March, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. W. H. RAYNER, has been WITHDRAWN, as his connection with the Bombay Branch of Lipton, Ltd., is ended.

LIPTON, Ltd.,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, given to Mr. R. E. COLLIN, has been WITHDRAWN, as his connection with our firm ended on February 25th 1910.

HILL, SON AND THOMAS,
Stevedores and Contractors.

Bombay, February 28th, 1910.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION, At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

LAST } 6 { NIGHTS! LAST } NIGHTS!!

OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

SELECTED PROGRAMME OF CIRCUS NOVELTIES.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8th and 9th.

SOUVENIR NIGHTS.

When a Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the audience visiting the Circus on those occasions.

ALL RECEIVE ONE CHANCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10th.

Grand Complimentary Benefit will be given in aid of

THE PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

on which occasion Madame HARMSTON Love will give half the gross receipts to the above Institution.

The benefit will be under the distinguished Patronage Presence of

SETT BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

N.B.—Box Plan can be seen, and all seats booked at the Circus Tent from Tuesday morning from 10 a.m.

SPECIAL EXTRA SOUVENIR MATINEES!
SPECIAL EXTRA SOUVENIR MATINEES!!

Wednesday, March 9th and Saturday, 12th 1910.

When a Handsome Gold, also one Enamelled, and a Silver, Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on those occasions.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Special space reserved for zenana ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent daily.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY'S SUCCESSES.

LA GRAND BRETECHE.

A wonderful representation of Balzac's story on the Cinematograph.

FOOLSHEAD RECEIVES.

The popular Excelsior Comedian is seen "AT HOME." Roars of laughter.

ALSO

FRANK DERAIZ

In his wonderful poses shewing marvellous development of the muscles of the body.

(10 to 11 P.M., Nightly.)

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

LOOK OUT

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOWS.

Will Commence Shortly.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE COMPETITIONS of the Association will take place as follows:—

TENNIS.—Elphinstone College Grounds SATURDAY, 12th, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING AND INDIAN CLUBS.—Cowasjee Framjee Institute, THURSDAY, March 17th, 4 P.M.

BADMINTON.—TOWN HALL, SATURDAY, MARCH 19th, 8-A.M. and 4 P.M.

LADY HUGHES has kindly consented to give away the Challenge Cups and Prizes.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,

OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.), from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.

ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

Owned and conducted by the CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., Ld.

REUTER WIRES ON MARCH 5th:—

"With several days' sunshine the Seine is finally falling."

COME AND SEE

WHAT THE REALITY WAS.

OUR NEW PARIS FLOOD SCENES

BY

LAST MAIL STEAMER.

ALSO
Hands of the Wizard
King's Derby
A Day in Venice
Slack Wire Dancers
A Day in Venice Surprises of Aviation.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BEANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO., Hammam Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

CAN any LADY recommend Madrasi or Goanese AYAH, for small baby. Up-country Station. Goanese SERVANTS kept. Apply Mrs. ALEC CAMPBELL, Kohat.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS:—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING, Co., 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquers stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dallmeyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focusing Glass, &c. In fast quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—GUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By J. Parekh, B.A. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY DIGEST"—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public,

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had practically no Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of the rights of catching fish, cutting grass, gathering cocoanuts and oyster shells, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on THUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 21st March, 1910 to 1st April, 1911, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish, cutting grass, at different places, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating and gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra fishing and planting shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Mantanga, Sewree, Parbadevi, Sion and Gowasia village, etc.

For conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Chawls at Kala Chowki Road.

Suit No. 238 of 1903.

Jamnavahoo, widow.....Plaintiff

vs.

Jevavahoo, widow and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction, the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the tocca tenure situate at Kala Chowki Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the three Chawls, messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue as forming part of Collector's Old No. 62, Collector's New No 1423, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 2512, and which contains by admeasurement 651 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the north by the public passage, beyond which is the property of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Mills, on or towards the South by Kala Chowki Road, on or towards the East by the property of Ramavatar Bhaya and on or towards the west by the property of Shivram Doctor and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 997, 998, (1) and 998, (2) and Street Nos. 3, 4 and 4A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to Government Customs Department.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of bitter beer, absolute alcohol, spirits, oxygen gas, Tyler's condition powder, French olives, old office books and papers, accordeans, fountain pens, dangerous paint, Puts cream, gasoline, benzine, silver assays, mineral naphtha, cement, buckets, planks, hardware, linseed, beetlenuts, red earthenware pipes, wooden beams, steel and iron plates and bars, 63 one maund and 61 smaller size weights, water casks, Tucks packing about 250 lbs., beam scales with wooden platforms, old copper and iron stores, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable, rich carpets and electric fittings, etc., surplus from the construction of the Royal Saloons.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1910, at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Valuable rich carpets, worsted buttons, silk cord, silk cord fringes, pasting ant seaming laces, mirrors of sizes, window blinds, tiles.

Electrical materials, such as beer-heater, coffee urn, cooking range with switch board, copper pans, frying pans, plate warmer and grill, curling tongs heater, jug, ittreum pearl-shade, pipe-lighter, samondas, silk shades, large electric stove hand with feet, stove low glowing, warm water reservoir, warming pan, &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday the 17th March, 1910, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c. consisting of India rubber sorab, Brass and Copper Sheets, brass tubes, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, medical instrument, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, looks, old files, tubes, Boiler, tents, miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weight marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as a ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and UNCLAIMED BOOKED and UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1910, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be sent at any station on the board gauge section of the B. B and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1910.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.

Insist upon having the original brand

To be had of
Messrs. D.C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
D. C. UMEIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and ths following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, sideboards, washband tables, single and double almyrahs, tiled-top teapoys, cabinets, bookstands, two show cases, iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Grey Arab horse rising 6 height 14 hands.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Haji Oosman Ebrahim Memon and others, Insolvents:

1 steel rubber-tyred wheel victoria.
1 handsome bay and white Pegu pony going in harness.
1 handsome grey pony going in harness.

The property of a gentleman going up-country: 1 24 28 h. p. 4 cylinder Daracq motor car with lamps, glass, screen, etc., in running order. The car may be inspected at Messrs. Butler's Motor Depot, Colaba Causeway.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of English Furniture, suitable for Drawing Room, Varanda and Fern House Decoration by Oetzmann and other well known London Manufacturers.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, the following English furniture, ex S.S. Egypt, Mantua and Calna,—solid Mahogany and birchwood Sheraton inlaid, Everet brownwood furniture, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined Genoa velvet Louis pattern cabinets, Chippendale, cabinets, book case, with pegeon hole, over mantles, bedroom suit of almirahs, dressing and washband tables, revolving office chairs, mahoganyed green and white palm stands with brass bowls and chairs, revolving writing table with bookcase, China vases, sets gold painted (copies of old master), marble clocks with bronze figures, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The above furniture is London-made.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1910, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Amirbi, widow, consisting of pearl ornaments, diamond rings, gold head, neck, nose, and other ornament silver ornaments, costly embroidered wearing apparels, trunk and other sundry articles.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE ON TUESDAY the 8th day of MARCH at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

At Upper Colaba, opposite the Afghan Memorial Church at the residence of Capt. F. Whittington, M. W. S., who is proceeding to England.

Under instructions from Capt. Whittington, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place and time, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture consisting of sofas, cabinet, easy and armchairs, teapoys, corner shelf, devenport writing table, bookcase, music and music cabinets, pictures, table ornaments, dining tables and chairs, dumb-waiter, sideboard, meat-safe, glass, crockery and plated ware, iron bedsteads washband and dressing tables, almyras, wardrobes, cup-boards, bathroom and cookroom kit.

at 3 p.m.

The property of another gentleman:—

One handsome Bay Waler gel ing, aged 7 years, height 15 hands, would make an excellent officer charger.

One C. Spring boat shape Landau, two inches cycle wheels, rubber tyres, almost new, made to order, very little used.

Most of the above furniture is made by Messrs. John Robert and Co.

The property is now on view three days before the day of Sale.

Catalogue will be published.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINPOOGLY, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Thacker Bhimji Karamsey, Bai Parvatbai, widow of late Thacker Ramjee Karamsey and Bai Moolabai, wife of Bhimji Karamsey, the transferees of mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Sajabalii Kanji the son, and Sonbai, widow of Khoja Kanji Alloo the heirs and legal representatives of Khoja Kanji Alloo, the deceased mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March 1910, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said transferees, under the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of April, 1904, and made between the said Khoja Kanji Alloo of the one part, and Gangabai, wife of Macoond Sadashiv Satz Koolalkar Wani of the other part and of transfer of Mortgage, dated the 23rd May, 1908, and made between Macoond Sadashiv Sett Koolalkar of the one part and the said Thacker Bhimji Karamsey Bai Parvati Bai widow of late Thacker Ranji Karamsey and Bai Moolabai, wife of Bhimji Karamsey of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcel of land or ground with a chawl consisting of eight rooms and two privies situate at Chinchpoogli on the Western side of the Parel Road in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay. The first piece of land contains by admeasurement 353 3-9 Square Yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a foot path, and beyond that by Parel Chawl Road, on the West partly by the house of Haree Bhairoo, partly by passage, and partly by the house of Sapoorji Dorabji Rabari, on the North by private passage of the ground, and on the South by the house of Nanji Tejpal, and the second piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 29 3-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Hurry Bhairo, and on the West and South by the Fazendari ground of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 37 and Street Nos. 466-480.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minoosheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at their office, in Princess Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING TRADE,

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CONTRACTORS, STEAMSHIP LINERS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

AUCTION SALE
of
ELECTRICAL PLANTS, MOTORS, ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, ELECTROLIERS, AND FITTINGS.

A varied surplus stock of the above best British and other makes of the best Quality.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on the FRIDAY, 11th day of March, 1910 sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms in No. 21 Medow Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in small lots to suit convenience of the purchasers.

The goods are on view.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY At Mahableshwar.

Premises consisting of land and bungalow. The land admeasures 5 acres and 34 Gunthas, and had a large frontage on the public road. The bungalow is a substantially built with large drawing and dining-room, and one office room, 4 bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached. Floors are

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 4.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ...81 11-16 + 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris For ...25·18 1/2+1-1
Bankers 3 per cent. ... ...99 1-6 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... ... 20·45+0·1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 3/8—1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ...23 7/16—2·16
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...95 15/16—3/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 1/2+1/8
On Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 3/6 +1/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 4 months... 2 + 3/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 3-8+3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 5-8 +1/4
Do. of day market loans ... 1 3-4 +1/4

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay Rs 10,000 at 1-4-2.
Transfer on Bombay Rs 1,50,000 at 1-4-2 1-2

MANCHESTER, March 4.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	12,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	6,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot...Good demand, steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8·07—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	...15 7-8unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7·79	7·75	7·71	7·64	7·58
G. O. C.	—3	—2	—2	—2	—2
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·25	6·84	6·63	6·53	6·50
	+1	+2	+2	+2	+3

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 4.

Weekly Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	37,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	26,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	35,000
Do. Exports to Japan	.....
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	642,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	518,000 bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Do. Last year	38,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent	12,000

Futures at New York ..... Advanced on foreign buying and on bullish week end figures.

May 14·70+1	
Do. at New York	
July 14·50+2	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·95+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 3/8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	50 3/4 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 3/4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·73+3
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·21+3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ...	6 27-32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	Mar.-Apl.
Fair Red Cocconada C. I. F. London ...	6
Cocconada Ginned C. I. F. London ...	6 4-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	6 6-32
Cotton Stock in London	4,630

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 4.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 3/4	
" " months, March.-April.	
" " Ports, Antwerp.	
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Done.	

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 4.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 39 1/4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... 41
Do. Months—Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 59 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India Double bags 1st Mark ... 17-6 May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

FREIGHT.

Coal—Cardiff to Bombay Usual—9-3 Value.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9-5 Value.

BOMBAY, MARCH 5.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady, at 1s. 4d. for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credit. To-day being mail day very little business was done.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	1s. 4d. June.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready ...	...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
,, ,, Forward ...	...	1s. 4 7/32d. May.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Francs 3 m/s ,, ...	...	177 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	...	139 1/4 to 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	126
,, Shanghai ...	...	168 1/4
,, Japan ...	...	169 1/4

Market is firm.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 23 3-8 for cash and New York was unchanged at 50 3-4.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 7 0
97 touch	23 8 0
National Bank	24 0 0
Chartered Bank	23 15 9
Sovereign's Shield	15 4 .9
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 1 3

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	67 14 0
17 Penny teady	67 13 0
Local per tola	0 10 9
First Settlement	.....
Second ,, ...	.....

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Home prices were 3d. up. There being few sellers and more demand prices advanced one anna. Tone—Firm.

Rapeseed :—Home prices were 6d. up, but demand for ready was moderate and there being few buyers and sellers in forward prices advanced half an anna. Tone—Firm and steady.

Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed and Mowraseed:—Demand for ready and forward was moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Wheat:—Home prices are unchanged. Practically there was no business and prices are unchanged. Tone—Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 1
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 32 8 to 34 8
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 10
Maize	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts	... ,, 39 to 42
Rapeseed	... ,, 35 to 36
Gingellyseed	... ,, 38 to 45

Khandesh Hoorri ...	,, 44 to 45
Giffburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Parel do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 96/8	
Do. do do 85/15	,, 42 to 44 8
Do. do, do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	,, 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 38 to 39
Do. do, Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 41 to 42
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,, 47 to 50 8
Do. do. Scunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kumi	,, 37 to 38
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Choice Pissi	,, 33 to 42
Hard Red...	,, 34 to 37
Cottonseed	,, 24 8 to 25 8

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 4th March :—

Wheat	5,113 cwts
Do. Last year	12,044 ,,
Rapeseed	8,728 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,147 ,,
Poppyseed...	141 ,,
Groundnuts	3,629 ,,
Castorseed	2,436 ,,
Rice	28,419 ,,
Myrabollams	15,593 ,,
Cottonseed...	67,891 ,,
Mowraseed...	153 ,,
Gram	2,178 ,,
Joowar	1,194 ,,
Maize	326 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper is quiet with little business. The markets opened at 93-12 ready and 94-1 settlement at which rates there were sellers at the close.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,483
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1/2

MILLS.

Crescent...	98 1/4
David	371 1-4
Manockji Petit	3,070

PRESSES.

New Berar	545
New Mofussil	780
Volkart's United	655

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	180
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	157
Bombay Flour Mill	1,660
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	295
Do do Pre	277 1-2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Treacher & Co	580

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	607 1-2
Tapti-Valley	455

COTTON.

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 4th March :—

Khandesh	3,208 Bales.
Central India	2,490 ,,
Bassi and Nagur	1,612 ,,
Berar	5,233 ,,
Central Provinces	1,043 ,,
Comrawatee...	13,583 ,,
Dholera	1,068 ,,
Broach...	3,399 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,586 ,,
Westerns	2 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	335 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	125 ,,
Sind	215 ,,
Persian	68 ,,
Total ...	31,107 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.—Apl.	7·79 unchgd.
Apl.—May.	7·75 1
May—June	7·70— 1
June—July	7·64 unchgd.
July—Aug.	7·58 ,,
Aug.—Sept.	7·29+ 1
Sept.—Oct.	6·98+ 2
Oct.—Nov.	6·65+ 2
Nov.—Dec.	6·51+ 1

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 6	16 0
Dunkirk	15 0	15 6
Havre	15 0	15 6
Hull	14 6	.....
Liverpool	15 6	16 6
Marseilles	15 6	16 6
Genoa	14 6	15 6
London	14 6	15 6
Hamburg	15 0	17 6
Trieste	16 6	17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	...Apr.-May-June ...	15 0

Market steady, quiet little business doing.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 56 5
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	Rs. 45 15
	35	,, 46 0
	42	
	49	,, 47 0
	56	
Tin Ingots.		,, 42 0
Spelter S M		
M M		,, 19 4
J		
G		
Georgshutte		,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...		,, 49 8
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16		
Do ...	10, 12	,,47 8

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, March 4.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,52,600	...	...
10 do ...	...	7,50,000	...
20 do ...	...	22,50,000	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	728	...
2 Bundles ...	...	2,000	...
Importers.	Vessels.		From.
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	Arcadia		London
Mercantile Bank of India...	Bohemia		Alexandria
National Bank of India Ltd	do		do
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa		P Bunder
Do ...	do		C Mandvi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	36	41,071
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	20	22,803

LONDON, March 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	81 +11/16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	For. 25·19 +0·1/2
Rentes 3 per cent	... 99 1/4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20·46+f-1.
Bar Silver Spot.	... 23 3/8 unchgd.
Do. 2 months hence ...	... 23 3/8 —1/16
Closing Tone of Silver ...	... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	62 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 dat. (Bank buying rate)	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February, 1910.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfer Calcutta Rs. 800,000 at 1 4 2 1-8.	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)...	96 3/16+1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	2 5/8 +1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 2/4 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 5/8+1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	... 77·9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans...	... 1 1/2—1/8
Do. of day market loans	... 1 2/4 unchgd

MANCHESTER, March 5.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000 Bales
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	350
Do. day's Imports	7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Quiet but Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian.	
Tone of Manchester Market	
Mid Americans	8·05—2
Egyptian F. G. F.	16 + 1/8

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M. J.
	7·77	7·73	7·69
Mid. Uplands	—2	—2	—2
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
G. O. C.	7·63	7·57	7·28
	—1	—1	unchgd.
	S.-O.	O.-N.	N. D. J.-F.
Liverpool	6·85	6·64	6·55 6·52
	+1	+1	+2 +2

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 5.

COTTON :—	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	8,000
Do. Last year	12,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	.....

Futures at New York..... Declined owing to long unloading and to southern selling of futures in the local market.

May 14·53—17	
Do at New York.....	
July 14·31—19	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·75—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 2/4
Demand Bills ...	4·87 1/2+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	50 3/4unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 3/4unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...May 14·56—17
Do. at New Orleans ...	...July 14·52—18

LONDON, March 5.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	74,000
Do. Speculation	8,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	26,000
Do. Actual Export	9,000
Do. Import of the Week	49,000
Do. Stock	934,000
East Indian Total Sales — ...	700
Do. Indian Speculation	600
Do. Indian Export	400
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	5,700
Do. Indian Actual Export	600
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	11,000
Do. Indian Stock.	26,000
American Afloat	80,000
Indian Afloat	26,000

	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	3,650,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	333,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	8,650,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 1/4	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Mar.-Apl.	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Antwerp.	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c	Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 5.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	39
Months—March.	
Buyers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Dull.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—	
Tone—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs ex-ship.	45 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	45 1/4
Do. Months—Apl.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	59 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Buyers.	
Tone—Firmer.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9-8 1/2—Done.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	...£ 71
Yellow Metal	6-3
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs	
C. I. S. Bombay...	.....
Bar Iron Belgian no ordinary size F. C. B. Antwerp	5 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	12 7 6
Basic Steel Bars Q. O. I. F. India ...	6 1 3

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

The following report is circulated among the shareholders of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 38th audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1909 showing nett profits of dye works for the year of Rs. 2,81,767-6-8, nett profit spring mills Rs. 2,09,223-10-3, Total Rs. 4,90,991-0-11 which with the previous balance of Rs. 160 7-4, amounts to Rs. 4,91,151-8-3. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the directors have declared and paid the 40th ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1909 on 6,848 shares at Rs. 12-8 per share absorbing Rs. 85,600 and have also transferred to Machinery deterioration fund, Rs. 1,19,611-12-1, repairs fund Rs. 73,654-4-0, equalization of dividend fund Rs. 45,000, preliminary and sundry charges Rs. 44,797 12 2: Total Rs. 3,68,663-12-3, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,22,487-12-0. Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15-0-0 per share on 6,848 share absorbing Rs. 1,02,720 and to carry forward Rs. 19,767-12-0 to this year's account. Your directors regret to inform you that as anticipated by them the condition of the textile industry in Bombay was not so good as in the previous years. Further owing to the shortness of the American cotton crop and the consequent high price of Indian cotton, there is to-day a loss in manufacturing yarn and cloth as the present ruling prices of cotton. Your directors therefore do not take at all a favourable view of prospects for this year. Your directors beg to report that during the year the additional 5,380 spindles and 348 looms were received from Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., Ld. and put to work. Your Directors have further ordered out from Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., Ld., 6 drum winding frames, 2 Pirn winding frames and 4 warping machines. Your directors beg to report that as they informed you on the 6th February 1907, they have completed the sale to Bai Jerbai N. Wadia of 1,41,548 sq. yards of land for Rs. 2,30,000 and they have taken the same again on a lease from her for 999 years at rent calculated at 6 per cent. on the above cost price, viz., Rs. 1,150 monthly. Your directors beg to report that they have as in previous years set aside Rs. 10,696-5-0 to fire insurance fund account the amount of discount on premium recovered from the Insurance Companies for the efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances at your dye works and spring mills. Your dye works including buildings, plant and stock, are insured for the sum of Rs. 17,26,900. Your spring mills property is insured as follows: Mill and other buildings Rs. 7,58,500, machinery, sundries, accessories, &c. 24,76,500, stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c. Rs. 10,59,500, total Rs. 42,94,500, profits and fixed charges for your dye works have been insured for a period of 12 months from 13th April 1909 for £ 20,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. Profits and fixed charges for your spring mills have been insured for a period of 12 months from 5th May 1909 for £ 40,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Your director Mr. R. N. Wadia retires from office by rotation (as per clause 68 of the articles of association) but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOYLE—February 21, at Shweho, the wife of John P Doyle, I C S, sub-divisional officer, of a son.

NICHOLLS—February 25, at Rangoon, the wife of Willie P Nicholls, of a daughter.

YOUNG—February 16, at "Maryville," Maymyo, the wife of J A F Young, State Railways, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROACH—RICHARDS—At the Immanuel Baptist Church, Barr St., Calcutta, by the Rev. Ernest Grigg, Henry, eldest son of the late Capt Roach, Ss. Ives, Cornwall, to Florence Mary, eldest daughter of Revd. Richards, Esq., Evewell Park, Newport, Mon.

DEATHS.

BLOMFIELD—February 26, at Cannanore, William Charles Fitzgerald, son of Charles Blomfield, Jeyn Cadoo Reeza, Sumikoppa, Coorg, aged 23 years.

SIME—February 25, at the Station Hospital, Ambala, Captain H St J Sime, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

WINSTANTLEY—February 27, at Khargpur, Thelma Mary, youngest child of Colin and Nesta Winstanley, aged 2 years and 4 months.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a. m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Lecture by Major Beale on "The Real Enemy of Mankind," Theosophical Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Let all things be done decently and in order."

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—There will be an annual meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day, at 6 30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

LECTURE.—Major W. Beale, of the Political Department, will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 21, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (s. T.). The subject being "The Real Enemy of Mankind.' The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SHETH JAMMADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,746. Among them the number of new admissions was 1,109. Hindus, 2,210; Mussalman, 485; Parsee 3; and other castes, 48.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

SATURDAY was expected to be the last night of the present visit of Harmston's Circus to Bombay, but it has proved so popular that it has been decided to remain for another week, a fact which will be welcomed by the many who have enjoyed a pleasant afternoon or evening there. Had Saturday been the actual last night there could have been no greater effort to make the show as good as possible, and everywhere one noticed that the artistes were doing their utmost to improve on their previous best. One of the outstanding feature of the evening was when Mr. Brown, the representative of the proprietor, entered the ring and presented to Mr. John Rougal the tiger tamer, a gold watch freely subscribed for by members of the audience who had enjoyed his performance earlier during the season and also a gold bracelet for Mrs. Rougal and a pair of pearl earrings for his little daughter Valerie, who is the acknowledged pet of the Circus.

This week there is an entire change of programme, but there are probably many who would like again to see not only the somersault turn of the Sidney Brothers but also the bell work of the Emanuels, both of which were exceptionally clever. Amongst the attractions this week is the fact that to-morrowand on Wednesday and Thursday gold and silver watches will be given away to ticket-holders in all parts of the house.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

BUMPER houses on Saturday and Sunday nights testified to the excellence of the programme which the managemens have set for this week. "Paris Floods", the star film of the week, proved the most interesting, and the films depicting the scenes of the great floods, which inundated the Gay City, were much appreciated by the audience. The programme was full of tragic and comic items, and the former include a fine exhibition of tight rope walking. It is altogether an excellent programme and we would strongly recommend a amusement-loving public of Bombay not to miss seeing it.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Bonanza programme announced for Saturday night proved a very fine attraction and at each sessions crowded houses were seen thoroughly enjoying the good things provided for their amusement. The film that drew the most applause was the one entitled "La Grande Bretoche," an admirably acted series of pictures dealing with Balzac's famous novel. A young officer, prisoner of war, is granted parole and on his travels round the City fascinates the young wife of one of the great Lords of the City. He suspecting her, suddenly returns, and finds ne one in her room. Attached to the room is a small closet. She swears there is no one there, but as he has already seen the lover enter the house, he sends for masons and has the door walled up. The film is a most dramatic piece of work and is shewn at its best the famous artistes who present it. "Travelling through Russia" is most enjoyable and one thoroughly appreciates the way the Cossacks enjoy the leisure hour. These films are most instructive and give the audience a closer grip on the ways and customs of the world. The picture that brought the house down was "Foolshead Receives." This is certainly one of the funniest the management have ever shown. Foolshead is seen in the guise of the boy who cannot be quiet and his parents are entertaining another family for the day. Their little girl and Foolshead set out to enjoy themselves and they simply paint the house with fun. In the studio they come across some whitewash and tar and then the fun begins. The artiste who represents Foolshead who is a master hand at film work and he is perhaps appreciated by the Excelsior patrons more than any other aristes. There are also several other dramatic and comic films all well worth a visit and the whole programme should be a big draw during the coming week.

UNAUTHORISED OR UNTRUE ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was surprised to see in the "Gazette" a notice announcing my appointment as Vice-Principal and Professor of English at the new College at Lahore. There is no authority yet for the announcement. I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your stating in to-morrow's (Monday's) issue of the "Gazette" that the announcement is "unauthorised. —Yours, etc.

N. G. WELINKAR,

Bombay, March 6.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE TRICUMDASS MILLS.

Claim Against Mr. Broacha.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

FOLLOWING is the concluding portion of the full text of the Judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman in the suit filed by Vasanji Sons and Co. against Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha to recover a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 :—

The issue raised by the Defendant in this case are all of mere or less a technical nature, phrased with special reference to particular sections in our Contract Act, and the sections upon which the defendant more particularly relies are 32, 34 and 56. On general principles, however, we have to ascertain what are the relations of the parties under a contract of this kind. I think we cannot do better than adopt those questions which Vaughan Williams L.J. asked himself in deciding the case of "Krell vs. Henry" 1903, 2 King's Bench Division, 740, and briefly these questions are :—What was the real founaation of the contract? What has prevented the fulfilment of it? And was that preventing cause of such a character as could not be contemplated by the parties? And when we have answered those questions, it becomes comparatively easy to understand the actual meaning and legal effect of the Contract between the parties.

Now what is it that the defendant really binds himself to do? If we take the words of his letter, it is quite clear that in form at least he asks the plaintiff to advance one lac and a half to the Tricumdass Mills within fourteen days and to pay the plaintiff thereout the amount advanced by him. And what the plaintiff understood by that was undoubtedly that Dwarkadass Dharamsey whom he regarded as the owner of these mills was not only ready but anxious to obtain the loan of 11 lacs upon a first mortgage of these mills, and the only thing he required Broacha to guarantee was a lender with money enough to meet Dwarkadass' wishes. No doubt, Dwarkadass, as I say, was not candid with Vassanji; and as a matter of fact it was impossible as events turned out for any sum of 11 lacs to be advanced at that period on a first mortgage of these mills, that is to say, there was an existing mortgage of six lacs and therefore from the point of view of Vassanji if he had known the whole truth, the most he could have expected the defendant to guarantee would have been an additional 5 lacs upon a first mortgage of the mills. Now, when Dwarkadas goes to Shapurji with his letter, all that he asks Shapurji to do is by signing it to satisfy Vassanji that there really is a customer ready and willing to advance 11 lacs on a first mortgage of the mill property and when Shapurji pledged himself to produce a client with that sum of money, it appears to me that he was pledging to no more than he had every reason to believe to be at any rate literally true and within his power to accomplish. He has sworn here that he had in hand Rs. 25,00,000 to be disposed of for an up-country client, and out of that sum he was prepared to advance 11 lacs to redeem the prior mortgage and get his first mortgage; but all he pledges himself to as far as this part of the negotiation goes is to render that negotiation effectual. Now the common foundation of the whole understanding between the parties is clearly the assurance given by Dwarkadass Dharamsey. This has turned out very unfortunate because Dwarkadass Dharamsey apparently duped them both. He seems to have given Shapurji on the one hand to understand that there would be no difficulty in redeeming Shivlal and on the other he gave Vassanji to understand that there was no impediment at all in the way of his accepting the loan which Shapurji's client was anxious to make. So Vassanji and Shapurji, both acting in perfect good faith, have been brought into this deplorable conflict by the misrepresentations and tortuous dealings of the man whom they were both trying to help. Vassanji parted with his money and then found that it was impossible for Shapurji to pay him out of the 11 lacs which Shapurji was ready and willing to advance upon the mills for the good and sufficient reason that Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the owner of the mills, would not or could not accept any first mortgage from Shapurji's client.

WHAT WAS THE PREVENTING CAUSE?

So at this stage we come in sight of the bearing upon the relation of the parties of the second of Vaughan Williams L. J.'s questions :—What was the preventing cause? The preventing cause in this case, in the sense of Vaughan Williams L. J., was, of course, the dishonesty of Dwarkadass Dharamsey. And then when we pursue the next question—Was the preventing cause of such a character as could have been contemplated by the parties?—the answer must be in the negative. I do not suppose

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H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Delhousie.....S Stocken..... .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 5.

Arcadia.....3513 Barcham.....P & O S N & Co
Britannia.....1969 Bates.....Boe H S & Co
Blake.....3926 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Begonia.....2346 Mathews.....J Jeewandas
Blakemoor.....3403 Knott.....The Bombay & Co
Caithness...2322 Procter .....W & A Graham & Co
City of Vienna...3936 Greenham .....B & P S N & Co
Dinaibahadur...3534 Brown..... W & A Graham & Co
Egypt...4178 Summers...London...12-3...P & O S N Co
Gard.....151 Andreason...F F Campbell & Co
Kola.....510 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Imaum .....2704 Weydehl.....K Nixon &Co
Linga.....95; Rothwell.....M M & Co
Maryarita.....911 Williams .....S N & Co
Massilia.....3250 Thomson.....W & A Grahame & Co
Mantri .....911 Miers .....B & P S N & Co
Nowshera.....3142 Bose.....M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Picot...E-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Savannah.....3071 James.....P O & S N & Co
Strathesk .....2802 Melville.....P & O Co
Wardha.....3553 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Wistow Hall.....2139 Meris.....Killick Nixon & Co
Warooaga .....1601 Morrison .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan	Lindsay	2499	Harris	Genoa	8-3	James Finlay & Co
C&R Alala		2041	Griffiths	Hamburg	5-3	W & A Graham & Co
D &E Errington Court		2782	Gleghorn	Hull	8-3	W & A Graham& Co
F Barnby		2482	Marsey	Hamburg	6-8	Killick Nixon & Co
H Ethelwynne		2066	Hnash	Hamburg	10-8	
K Ceylon Maru		3142	Pyne	Kobe	11-3	W F Kaisha
M Maani		2979	Penbirthy	Kobe	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
P Tellochmoor		2250	Owens	Port Said	13-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Pearlmoor		2576	Moffett	Hamburg	10-3	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N-F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	5-3	Bo S N & Co, L

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Braunfels	3553	Schmidt	Hamburg	10-3	W & A G & Co
5 Hillfern	2776	William	Dunkirk	6-3	W & A Graham & Co
8 Earl of Douglas	2761	CurrieJames	N-F	20-8	Finlay & Co
9 Styliani Bebis	2215	Combaris	Marseilles	12-3	Ralli Bros
13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	Calcutta	4-3	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Massilia s	Thomson	Manchester, Jan. 29
	Strathesk s.....	Melville	Greenock, Sept 17
	Margarita s.....	William	Tuticorin, Feb. 21
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar. 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok
	South Atlantic s...	Wicker.	Hull
	Selectie s.....	Hayward.....	Aden
	Orsolo s	Villa.....	Calcutta
	Nadir s.....	Bird	Calcutta
	Oolobaris s	Johnson	Akyab

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
" Strathesk for China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 4th instant also this Company's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th instant and expected to arrive on the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

The same Coy's steamer Gastein from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—200 cwts coir yarn, V Harridas; 48 bales wool, A Laduck; 26 bales wool, H Mitha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—7 cwts chutney, R Bhicaji; 70 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co; 224 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 1,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 30 cwts bees wax, J M Rahmtoola, 90 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts linseed and 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 11,810 cwts groundnuts, 11,880 cwts teaseed and 402 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—400 cwts coir yarn, V Haridas: 4,160 cwts myrabollams, S Memraz.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—67 casks skins, H M Habin.

FOR PORT SAID.

Tallocknoor s—4,017 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hilfern s—1,230 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Errington Court s—1,031 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—992 bales cotton, Volkrat Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hendon Hall s—1,004 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—320 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Braunfels s—1 bale buffalo hids, Nizamudin and Co; 150 bales hemp, E Reeve and Co; 385 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

Barnby s—165 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

Ethelwynne s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Lindsay s—998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR NAPLES.

Alala s—300 cwts castorseed, O Boggians and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Strathesk s—400 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 550 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 6 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 350 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 133 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 320 bales cotton. Volkert Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Strathesk s—11 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Pruani s—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Strathesk s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co. 1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Massilia 3,250 tons Captain J Thomson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with the following cargo :—

203 writing slate, 128 oil, 243 yarn, 146 soda, 235 old newspapers, 2,170 soap 91 plate glass, 328 papers, 745 buckets, 338 coppersheets 92 salt, 3,868 tinplates, 1,511 whisky, 6 umbrella, 399 confectionary, 20 apples, 103 nailes, 2 brass sheets, 31 grease, 20 cornflour, 150 bead ore, 73 biscuits, 203 wine spirits, 16,588 fire brukes, 205 beer, 8,269 hard spelter, 67 coal pitch, 72 coal tar, 83 green copperas, 160 paint, 60 turpentine, 63 red lead, 4 varnish 1,202 cottons.]

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 7th March 1910

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

MUCH eloquence and sound argument attacked Sir Fleetwood Wilson's Budget proposals at Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, but for any effect they had on his Bill they might as well have remained unuttered. Unofficial members had right and reason on their side, but the Finance Minister had might on his, and so we have a Budget, of which the people disapprove and fresh taxation which was clearly shown to be unnecessary. We regret that the Minute of Dissent appended to the report of the Select Committee, over the signatures of Mr. Gokhale, Sir Sassoon David and the Raja of Kurupam, received less attention than it deserved, for it expresses our own view that the necessity for fresh taxation does not exist. Sir Sassoon assumed the robe of the prophet, it is true, concerning the future of opium, but he, if anyone on the Council, was entitled to speak on the subject and he more than any of his colleagues was entitled to diagnose prospects. Further we doubt whether any hon. member could seriously attempt to controvert the assertion that the present proposal comes at an inopportune moment, because it really means a blow to the first great industry of the country after agriculture, at a time when it is least able to bear it, and an advantage conferred on its foreign rivals which they will not be slow to use. Many more people than the dissentients from the report are of opinion that if additional money were necessary, it would have been afar less objectionable plan to levy an extra import duty on sugar, as also an export duty on jute, of which we have a monopoly in the world, putting a countervailing excess on jute "if it is imperative to safeguard the interests of free trade." Mr. Gokhale, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Sir David Sassoon gave the Finance Member capable advice. Their criticism of his proposals was not purely destructive. They pointed out glaring defects in his policy and indicated how he might raise the necessary money in a far less objectionable manner than Government decided he shall. We are glad Mr. Gokhale was one of the first to object to extra taxation, for he is of a section of the com munity which will be least affected by any of the new imposts; yet he could but condemn the unfairness of taxing a comparative handful of people, the British, the domiciled British and the Parsees, for the benefit of the whole.

Sir Sassoon David, however, as a commercial man, was able to deal more effectively with the commercial aspects of the enhanced duty on silver. He reminded the Council that the cotton mill industry is passing through a difficult crisis. At any time he said, a proposal to force down the value of silver would be detrimental to the trade with China. At the present it is positively ruinous. The proposed duty has already had the effect of forcing down silver and lowering the rate of exchange with China. The selling price of Indian yarn in China will have to be raised with the result that eventually the China market will be almost entirely closed to us. He begged the Government and the Council to bestow their serious attention on this aspect of the proposal. There was a good deal of anxiety expressed for the industrial development of the country. It most earnestly appealed to Government not to handicap still further a growing industry, which has conferred immense benefits on the country by levying the proposed enhanced duty. His appeal was in vain, though he clearly demonstrated that by enhancing the duty Government would injure cotton trade without conferring the smallest benefit on any other industry. He showed that the Finance Minister had taxed these new duties on the foundation of an underestimate of receipts from opium. Sir Vithaldas showed how much more equitably Sir Fleetwood Wilson might have provided funds and he urged Government to represent to the Secretary of State that he was going against the wishes of the people, that the enhanced silver duty is not only unnecessary and inopportune but calculated to do great harm to an important Indian industry by indirectly giving a bounty to China. Sir Vithaldas felt sure that if Government would agree to this course the Secretary of State would not insist upon the present proposals being carried out but would have Government "act in the manner most consonant with the wishes of the peoples and the best interests of the country."

The speech of Mr. Brunyates is described as controverting the statements of Sir Sassoon David and Sir Vithaldas Thackersy, but it did nothing of the kind. It was a didactic address, which might have been expected from an unpractical professor of Political Economy, who accepts the theories propounded in a textbook as they are presented without troubling to investigate them for himself and we find him "refuting" the contention that the tax by seriously affecting the price of silver and therefore the price of yarn would handicap India and favour China. What had to be considered, he said, was the world price of silver. This had already fallen as much as it was going to—mere prophesy—because of the new tax, and that fall amounted to elevensixteenths of a penny or nearly 3 per cent. Conceding the Bombay theory to be correct, this could not be considered a serious matter. It was too infinitesimal to hurt India or to serve China. As a protective bonus even this small advantage would be merely transitory and largely visionary. China had to pay for machinery and other produce in gold, not in silver. The constantly decreasing value of silver forbade her purchasing labour and material on the old scale. Moreover, the real Chinese currency was not a silver currency, but the tiny copper cash. Silver was merely an object of barter and fluctuated daily in relation to the copper cash as well as to the gold. Past experience showed the falsity of this dark view. China paid to-day 80 per cent. more for labour and materials than she did when the first mills were established. The marginal disadvantage against India was negligible, the possible injury temporary. The experience of India already proved this. When a fall of 40 per cent. in the value of silver had not hurt the Indian industry, a fall of 3 per cent. could not. Well, expert opinion differs from this, notwithstanding the observations rather than arguments which fell from Sir Fleetwood Wilson. Sir Fleetwood is somewhat more given to levity in the consideration of important questions than we expect to find a Finance Member, and the fact detracts from the value of his belief that the fears of the Bombay millowners are exaggerated and their fears are unjustified. He must, he concluded, regard India as a whole and would state that the silver tax had been advocated by far more able men than himself. We unhesitatingly accept the latter part of this sentence. It may easily be the case. Nevertheless the Finance Minister failed to justify his policy, though the Council passed his Bill.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. THE question has been revived as to the position of the Newfoundland Fisheries which has been referred to the Hague Tribunal by America and Great Britain. As the decision as to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818 is expected in August, the fishery just closed will probably be the last under existing conditions. Up to the present the fishery has been conducted by the New Foundlanders themselves, the catches being sold to American vessels. The latter could not profitably engage in the catching of the fish themselves, as it calls for from fifty to sixty men to load these schooners speedily and profitably, and of course such a number could not be taken up from the United States on board a craft of from 100 to 150 tons, and even if they could be taken it would never pay to operate the fishery on those lines. Accordingly the method pursued is for the Newfoundlanders to catch the fish and sell them to the Americans at a stated price. This is fixed by law at a minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel, and at this rate some 66,299 barrels were marketed, while about 17,570 barrels fetched two dollars per barrel. This, it is maintained, does not give the actual fishermen a sufficiently large share of the profits, as they have to spend considerable sums on equipment. The suggestion now is, if the Hague decides in favour of the Colony, that the price should be fixed at one dollar and seventy-five cents per barrel for all herring taken away salted and two and a half dollars for all herring taken away frozen. As a complement to this is the stipulation that the fishermen should live on shore and find their own provisions. This is most certainly desirable, for the present condition of life of the fishermen is far from good. The change, however, is entirely dependent on the decision at the Hague.

CROWS. COMPLAIATS continue to be made of the increasing nuisance caused by crows in Bombay. Visitors from Colombo and Rangoon state that Bombay should consider itself very lucky that it escapes so lightly, but those who live here are quite convinced that they have more to put up with than is fair. In Rangoon, and we believe in Colombo, a regular crusade is carried on against the crows and the number killed and the number of eggs destroyed each month form an interesting item of news to all residents. In Bombay the crow is allowed to disturb the peace of everybody and nothing whatever is done to prevent it. A year or two ago it was suggested that there should be another battue in Queen's Road, but for some absolutely unaccountable reason the Police acceded to a petition sent in by Jains—who do not live in the neighbourhood—and refused sanction. Bombay is so crowded that the letting off of a gun is a dangerous thing, but crow-raids have been carried out before and provided the guns are in capable hands and due notice is given of what is about to happen there should be no real danger, while the peace of many a man and woman would be greatly increased. But in addition some systematic attempt should be made to break up the nests and destroy the eggs. That the crow is a scavenger is well-known, but it has now become to be recognised that for that very reason he is also a very active carrier of disease. There is no reason whatever why the crow should be permitted to remain an uncombatted nuisance and we hope the matter will be again taken up by the Corporation which is the right body to safeguard the amenities of the city.

MINING IN GWALIOR. HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Scindia has just issued a series of rules regulating the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases in the Gwalior State, which are reproduced in another column. The Maharajah's terms are sufficiently liberal to attract prospectors, while at the same time they protect vested interests of his subjects. He offers them ample scope for enterprise in the working of the mineral wealth of the State, which is known to be very considerable, and exacts no terms which are not just and equitable. Appended to the notification is a series of explanatory schedules which have been carefully drafted, so as to leave the license-holder in no doubt as to what he may or may not do, and copies of both may be obtained on application to Rao Bahadur Syamsunder Lal, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Commerce and Industry in Gwalior.

THE Commander-in-Chief will tour in the Meerut Division during April.

THE Maharajah of Burdwan proceeds to Europe next month.

THE total loss in the Bara Bazar jute fire in Calcutta is estimated at Rs. 65,000.

PLAGUE has appeared in many districts of Agra and also at Cawnpore, the latter reporting some deaths.

THE death is reported in England of Mr. Charles W. Hudson who for several years filled the important office of Director of Railway Construction in India.

AMONG the items of special military expenditure during the ensuing financial year is one of Rs. 3,40,000 for re-armament of the North West Frontier Militia.

ON Friday the Hon'ble Mr. Sanders, Commissioner of Lucknow, laid th foundation stone of the Ganga Glass Works, Limited, at Hardoi and afterwards visited the Ginning Mills.

AT the Bombay Secretariat on the 3rd instant, His Excellency the Governor presented Dr. W. J. Wanless, M.D., of the Presbyterian Mission, with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class.

THE annual Madras Trades Association dinner came off on Friday night and passed successfully. H. E. the Governor graced the occasion with his presence and proposed the toast of the Madras Trades Association, to which the Chairman, Mr. J. O. Robinson of Messrs. Spencer and Co. replied and he in turn proposed the health of the guests to which the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick replied. Politics were tabooed and socially the function was thoroughly enjoyable.

THE *Pioneer* writes that a report has appeared that the Amir of Kabul intends to make Jellalabad his summer capital. As that town lies in one of the hottest zones of Afghanistan with stretches of sandy desert in the neighbourhood, such a rumour is not worthy of consideration. As a winter capital Jellalabad has its advantages for the climate there resembles that of the Peshawar valley. Kabul itself is never excessively hot even in June and July, and the Amir has always the cool slopes of the Paghman mountains within easy reach. He is not likely therefore to make any change in his ordinary movements from place to place during the year.

THE power of the matinee has came strikingly into view the other day at the Altenburg railway station. A young lady, carrying a huge bandbox, entered the train at Hof, with the intention of leaving it at Altenburg and there taking another train to a small town in Saxony. Soon after leaving Hof the young lady opened the bandbox and drew forth a huge matinee hat, which she exchanged for a hat of far more modest dimensions. She adjusted the large hat carefully, and then put the discarded hat into the bandbox and tied up the parcel. On arriving at Altenburg railway station, where the young lady had to alight with only one minute in which to catch the other train into Saxony, the trouble began, for the size of the carriage door would not allow the matinee hat to pass through it. In vain the young lady wriggled sideways and in various directions; the bell sounded, and the train moved off again, carrying the wearer of the awful hat to Leipsic, whence she had to return to Altenburg and book again there for her original destination.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SEINE SUBSIDING.

The German Fleet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 19.

IN Paris to-day the height of the Seine is about stationary. It was 17ft 7in at the Pont de la Tournelle at half-past seven yesterday morning, and the same figure was recorded there just before noon.

The weather is again unsettled, with light showers, but it is hoped that this will not make much difference, and that the fall will begin to-morrow. Up stream the Seine has fallen 7in at Montereau, since Monday, and 2 1-2in at Melun since Tuesday. Since Thursday the Marne has fallen 1 1-2in at Chalifert. The Loing has, on the other hand, risen 7in at Nemours, but it is stated this evening that this will not interfere with the fall of the Seine. The Seine is stationary at Juvisy, and the inhabitants are gradually returning to their houses. Damage to the value of about £2,500 has been sustained at Port Aviation. At Draville-Vigneux the boat service is being continued in two streets. At Ivry the quay was again flooded on Thursday, and planks had to be laid down for the benefit of pedestrians. A dam has been erected to stop the inflow of the water. Down stream below Paris, where the new rise of the Seine is being slightly felt, another dam has been erected at Courbevoie. At Asnieres the quay is again inundated. At Mantes the quays and low-lying streets are once more submerged, and several factories flooded. The water is reaching Gassicourt plain. M. Briand has just addressed to the Prefect of the Seine a circular containing instructions as to the employment of the credits of £800,000 of the money remaining from the preceding credits of £80,000, and of the subscriptions sent to the Government. With regard to the relief to employes and workmen who have been rendered idle by the flood, it must first be ascertained whether each person has received the whole or part of his wages or help in money or kind. Inquiry must also be made as to whether he has a family or parents dependent on him, as in such a case the allowance will be greater. It will be made with regard to the length of time that he has been without work, and will cease as soon as he is busy again. Small trades-people, industrials, and gardeners are to be on the same footing as workmen. Assistance will also be given when furniture has been seriously damaged or spoilt, and when stores or goods have been destroyed. As already explained, Parliament will be asked to allow loans, which will be repaid on the terms already set forth in your columns.

FRENCH DISASTER IN AFRICA.

The latest information given out by the Colonial Office here concerning the military reverse in Africa, in the north-east of the French Congo, is that 115 men, including three officers, have been killed in an ambush laid by the insurgent troops of the deposed Sultan Dadmurah. The right of the French occupation of the district in question, known as the Wadai, of which the chief town is Abecher, about 300 miles east of Lake Chad, dates back to the agreement after the Fashoda incident. The French authorities did not proceed to establish a military post so far east until last year, when it was found necessary to cope with the troublesome forces of the Sultan Dadmurah, who had about 6,000 armed men under his control. He retired before the French forces, and a company of native troops, commanded by French officers, entered Abecher and took possession of the rebel headquarters last June. The Sultan Dadmurah was declared to be deposed, and the French commanding officer, Lieutenant Bourreau, proclaimed another chief, named Acyl, as Sultan. For the last six months everything seemed quite but officers who returned from that part of Africa expressed their doubts that this situation would last, as neither the deposed Sultan nor his armed men had made their submission. This discontented natives were evidently preparing to take their revenge. Towards the end of last year a letter, couched in friendly terms, was received from the Sultan, named Tachedin, whose authority extended over the district known as Massalit. A reconnaissance of the region, which it was thought would be a peaceful one, was decided upon, and a company of 109 Senegalese soldiers, together with a few volunteers, commanded by Captain Fiegenschuh, with two lieutenants and two non-commissioned officers, set out for Massalit. At a place three days' march to the south-east of Abecher, near the frontier of Massalit, and on the Wed Kadja, the company was attacked, and on Jan. 4, it fell into an ambush laid by the insurgents in a narrow pass at Abir Taouil, which it had entered without suspecting any treachery. The enemy lay concealed behind the rocks and brushwood, and poured a heavy fire into the French troops, who were unable to make an effective defence. They were nearly all massacred, and out of a force, of about 130 men only eight Senegalese and a few volunteers escaped and returned to Abecher. Captain Fiegenschuh, Lieutenants De la Commune and Vasseur, and the two non-commissioned officers are among the killed. The French forces in the district amount to about 500 men, of whom there were 200 at Abecher. Lieut-Colonel Moll is in command, and he has telegraphed to say that the station will have to be reinforced. The Government has already ordered reinforcements from Brazzaville, and steps will be taken to subdue the rebels, who are a constant menace to the security of the Lake Chad district. They are composed of restless, warlike tribes, whose chief resources in the past have been pillage and the slave trade, which the French authorities are compelled to repress. The matter was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and the Minister of the Colonies, while regretting the severe loss, stated that the authorities had a particularly difficult task in those regions, as the proportion is only one French soldier to 2,000 natives. He added that the Chamber must see that it would be absolutely necessary to increase the military forces in the district.

KAISER'S STRONG FLEET.

Admiral of the Fleet von Koster who runs the Navy League for the German Government, has delivered another noteworthy speech on Germany's "world policy," with the details of which he is probably as well acquainted as any other man. He said: With the carrying out of the Navy Law, which aims at the creation of a strong, though by no means the strongest fleet, we are only following in paths which others have entered before us, and which we must travel in order to protect ourselves against such nations as look on our commercial success with envious eyes. [This polite circumlocution is generally understood as meaning Great Britain.] In consequence of the steady increase of our population we must pay special regard to the augmentation of our oversea interests. Only a rigid carrying out of the Navy Law in all its particulars can give us the just share of power on the free seas of the world, which we must claim for ourselves. On this law is based the programme of the Navy League, to which we are determined to adhere under all circumstances. Recently various arguments have been adduced against this law. In the first place it was objected that we could not bear the double armament on land and on water. Similar statements were made about our army after the glorious war of 1870-71. It was then generally said, "Our strong armament can only be a temporary one after the war, for otherwise the country will be ruined," but we have borne the heavy burden which after a time had to be not inconsiderably increased upon our strengthened shoulders, and to-day no sensible man doubts that we owe to it the blessings of forty years of peace. Considerable as has been the outlay for this armament our prosperity, thanks to the industry, capacity, and intelligence of the German people, has been enhanced beyond all expectation. With the steady increase of our population 65,000,000 against 41,000,000 in 1870, and a yearly addition of about 800,000 souls—we were bound to widen our aims and to develop ourselves from a Continental Power into a world Power. Our splendidly flourishing industry was bound to seek fresh oversea connections, our mercantile marine to expand and our colonies to acquire greater importance. Our world trade, which in the last twenty years has more than doubled can only prosper if it enjoys the necessary protection. The idea of the limitation of naval armaments which is chiefly advocated on the German side only aroused interest beyond the channel to the extent that people there seemed to favour the limitation of armaments on our part. There the two Power standard is cherished. The time for a general disarmament—for only such a one is conceivable—has not yet come. The limitation of armaments is a half-measure which could not possibly attain the object desired, and would only hamper the free development of the nation." The admiral then once more examined and rejected the principles of the Glatzer school, which favours the building of torpedo craft and submarines, rather than battleships, and continued: Let us determine honourably to bear our armaments on land and sea. They are expensive, but they bring us forward. Under strong land armaments Continental Germany has for forty years enjoyed the blessings of peace, and raised itself to a high state of prosperity. Unless we want our children to accuse us of shortsightedness we must make it our task to secure our position as a world Power at the side of other nations, and that we can only do under the protection of a strong German fleet, which keeps within the bounds we have set ourselves with the Navy Law, a fleet which, for the far future, will guarantee us peace with honour. This speech was delivered at Munich, and was doubtless intended to prevent the Centre leaders, who are at present very economically disposed, and rather inclined to coquette with the idea of naval disarmament, from raising difficulties over the Naval Estimates, at present before the Reichstag.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Events of possibly far-reaching significance for the Dual Monarchy have taken place in the last few days in Hungary. The new Premier, Count Khuen Hedervary, has succeeded in securing the support of Count Stepan Tisza, by whose aid, in consequence of the great popularity the latter enjoys in Hungary, Count Hedervary has commenced to rally round him all those political elements the foundation of whose policy is the settlement of 1867, Count Andrassy, who refuses personally to take part in the new political arrangement, nevertheless indirectly supports the Hedervary Cabinet by officially dissolving the Constitutional party of 100 members, of whom he is the chief. Nearly all these have already enrolled themselves in the new Government party. In addition to these forty-two Croatian deputies have joined the Government. In an appeal to the Hungarian nation, compiled and published on Tuesday by Count Tisza, the necessity is emphasised of avoiding further conflict with the King, which must, says the documents from a danger for the nation. "The Hungarian financial situation also," the Manifesto says, "warns us to avoid all loss of strength by fruitless conflicts, and to concentrate our entire force upon profitable labour." This call to work has made a deep impression in Hungary. It is believed that the new elections after the dissolution of Parliament will bring a majority for the Government, especially as the fractions of the Independent party are already at loggerheads. It is expected in well-informed circles that Count Tisza, after the elections, will become Premier, Count Khuen Hedervary having then concluded his role of peacemaker.

RUSSIAN FRANCHISE.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has a shockingly bad Press for his speech introducing the franchise Reform Bill in the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament. From all sides it is complained that his remarks were academical, abstruse, bureaucratical, and revealed a lack of touch with the actualities of political life. Both Conservatives and Radicals inquire why, with all the doubt in the efficacy of democratic principles, all the distrust of the political maturity of the population, all the determination of the Government not to be influenced by currents of party or public opinion, and all the conviction of the benefits conferred by the old system which he expressed in the body of his remarks, he thought it necessary to bring in any bill at all. Friday's continuation of the debate permits of a fairly accurate forecast of the line parties will take on the question of the secret ballot, which will probably decide the fate of the measure. Against the amendment introducing this feature will vote 152 Conservatives and a great majority of the 60 Free Conservatives. For the secret ballot there will be 104 members of the Centre, 65 National Liberals, 37 Radicals, 15 Poles, 6 Socialists, and a few Free Conservatives. The amendment should, therefore, have a majority of about fifteen or twenty. It is an interesting fact that the parties in favour of the secret ballot have behind them upwards of 70 per cent. of the electorate.

SEVERE AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

At least a decade has elapsed since the Vienna Press so unanimously condemned the Berlin Government and its representatives as is the case to-day, on account of the speech of the Imperial Chancellor upon the Prussian franchise reform. All the influential journals allude to him with scorn, and warn the Prussian Government against the conflict they are stirring up. Even the Neue Freie Presse, whose relations with the Wilhelmstrasse are notorious, covers Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg with opprobrium, and accuses him, by his utterance yesterday, of carrying his hearers back to the time of the "Holy Alliance" of Prince Metternich or to the era of the July Revolution. It continues: We are amazed to find that such opinions can still be even entertained by living men holding powerful positions. No trace of modern life is to be found in Prussia; it is ruled by a single caste, supported by artificially sustained prerogatives. The modern men who have built up the new Prussia will have nothing more to do with worn-out economic forms; they refuse to be governed by people who have long since been left behind in the forward race. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, Prussian Premier, and responsible statesman, is a dreamer. The Neues Wiener Tagblatt writes: If matters in Prussia are so impectable as the Chancellor asserts then the country requires no sort of franchise reform. He sees a shadow nowhere in Prussia, only night and sunshine. The Zeit observes: It is of extreme importance for foreign countries to become acquainted with the political spirit of a Chancellor who undertakes the management of State business. Such a speech should scarcely have been held possible. It embodies a perturbing impulse towards bygone times. It is long since the Prussian Junkers listened to a speech so nearly after their own heart. Liberal citizens in Germany may now perceive the way the new regime is taking. The Arbeiter Zeitung considers that the speech either reaches "the summit of untruthfulness or of incomprehensible folly."

EX-GROUND VIZIER'S TAXES.

The Turkish authorities have lately been showing considerable energy in the collection of arrears of taxation, and particularly of the property-tax. It is estimated that the arrears on account of this tax, in Constantinople alone, amount to over £T5,000,000. Under the old regime, the Government would, every two or three years, accept serghis or salary bills, in part payment of the property-tax, and on these orders could be brought on the market at an average 20 per cent. of their face value, householders usually took advantage of these occasions, but the unwillingness or inhability of the Government to use compulsion was a strong inducements to evade fiscal obligations, which accounts for the enormous total of arrears. Soon after the establishment of the Constitution a bill was passed in the Chambers relegating the settlement of the floating debt, comprising all arrears of salaries among other claims, on the Treasury, to some subsequent date, which has not yet been fixed. This measure makes it illegal for the authorities to accept serghis in payment of taxes, and has now given rise to a most interesting incident. Said Pasha, a former Grand Vizier, and at present President of the Senate, is a wealthy property owner and owes large arrears of taxation on the same. On the other hand, as an old-established Government official, he has claims on the Treasury for arrears of salary for an even greater amount. Probably with a view to serving as an object-lesson to the world at large of the impartial methods of the new regime, Said Pasha has been singled out as one of the first victims to be proceeded against on account of his arrears of taxes. But the old Pasha, who has the reputation of being somewhat close-fisted, does not see the logic of paying his debts to the Treasury, before the settlement of the claims has been adjourned indefinitely, and he consequently refused to pay in cash, at any rate, the demand of the Treas

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

The Guardians of the Peoples' Rights.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Balfour was entertained at a banquet by the City Conservatives last night.

Replying to the toast of his health, he said that the Government had discovered that the majority of the country was against the Budget. A greater triumph for the Lords could not be imagined.

The Lords did not lack efficiency, but they asked the country to defy scandalous attacks. Reform with a view to strengthening them was necessary.

They did not want the Second Chamber to be another House of Commons, sucking from the latter all authority and power, like those of France and the United States.

It must consist of men not amenable to the passion of the moment or to an electoral machine, and thus representing more accurately than the Commons the permanent wish of the country.

The Government, declared Mr. Balfour, aimed at a practical destruction of the House of Lords. If successful, then a counter-revolution would be inevitable, as the country would not tolerate a single Chamber with Socialists, Radicals and Nationalists perpetually in power.

Moreover the abolition of the Lords' veto meant Home Rule with fiscal independence of Ireland, thus destroying the whole fabric of the United Kingdom and threatening the Empire.

Lord Curzon said the Lords were becoming more and more the sole and ultimate guardians of the Constitutional liberties of the country.

The Lords would shortly consider the revision of their constitution and composition, but not of their powers.

They were prepared to frame a generous scheme for rebuilding the House in the confidence of the people.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Government Seeking a Quarrel.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the House of Commons, this evening, on the Bill authorising borrowing powers the Opposition again strongly criticised the Government's delay in the collection of taxes. Mr. Asquith admitted that there was an undesirable degree of financial confusion, but contended that this was solely due to the Lords. He defended the Government's policy and refused to entertain the suggestion of the Opposition to pass the income-tax clauses. The Budget, he said, must be passed as a whole.

Lord Hugh Cecil denounced the Government for subordinating public policy to party interests. (Cheers). After a lively discussion the borrowing and War Loan Redemption Bills were read a third time without a division.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Lloyd George states that under the Acts of 1909 Government is empowered to borrow until June £125,466,102, of which £34,300,000 has already been borrowed. The borrowing is not affected by the fact that the Government has not hitherto provided the revenue to repay the loans.

Mr. Asquith was received in audience to-day, prior to His Majesty's departure for Biarritz.

MISSING GERMAN STEAMER.

Abortive Search.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Cruiser "Utrecht," which went in search of the missing mail steamer "Prinz Wilhelm Second," on the 18th February, has found no trace of the vessel. The search has been abandoned.

THE CHINCHAU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

Russia's Attitude.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Russian note to China objects to the Chinchau-Aigun Railway and proposes as a counter-scheme a railway through Kaljan, Urga and Kiachta connecting with the Trans-Siberian Line, in the building of which Russia is ready to co-operate.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

Scotland Beats Wales.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the International Association match at Kilmarnock this afternoon, Scotland beat Wales by 1 goal to nil.

The fourth round of the Association Cup was played to-day with the following result:—

Everton beat Coventry City on the latter's ground by 2 goals to nil.

Barnsley beat Queen's Park Rangers at Barnsley by 1 goal to nil.

Playing at home, Newcastle United beat Leicester Fosse by 3 goals to nil.

Swindon Town beat Manchester City at Swindon by 2 goals to nil.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

No Danger to England.

DESIRE FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A discussion took place on the Navy in the German Reichstag to-day. The Secretary for the Navy stated that the Government had endeavoured to adapt the estimates to the financial position of the Empire with the result that the present estimates were £1,200,000 below those of 1909.

Replying to a representation by the Socialists that the Navy excited suspicion in England, the Secretary for the Navy said, the Navy was not aggressive but was for the protection of coasts and shipping. "There is nothing secret or menacing or calculated to excite suspicion in the extent, timing or construction of our programme. Our desire is sincerely to cultivate friendly relations with England. It is manifest that our foreign policy is solely directed to developing the economic forces of Germany, and there is no reason why that should disturb friendly relations with a country economically and socially so closely joined to us as England. If the attitude of the honest merchant be followed in the inevitable international competition I am trustful that the relations we maintain with the English Government will continue favourably to develop and will influence the feeling of the peoples in a similar direction."]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Progressives Gain more Seats.

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN CANDIDATES.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The elections for the London County Council in which the issues were economy versus civic progress, have resulted in the return of 59 Municipal Reformers and 57 Progressives, the latter having gained 21 seats. The results of the two elections have not yet been declared and they may produce a tie. A feature of the elections has been the candidature of five women, Miss Adler, Progressive, daughter of the Chief Rabbi, was elected for Central Hackney, and Miss Lawrence, Moderate, for West Marylebone.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE REFORM.

Socialist Demonstration.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A Berlin telegram states that the Socialists invited the supporters of Prussian Franchise reform to take a walk in Treptow Park to-day as a public meeting was prohibited. The Chief of Police announced that the Park would be closed declaring that unscrupulous and egotistical methods of agitation of the Socialists must be put an end to. The Socialists are most angry and disturbances are feared.

THE SCRAMBLE TO SOUTH POLE.

A German Expedition Projected.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Before the German Geographical Society, last night, the Central Asian explorer, Lieutenant Filchner, outlined the plan for a German Expedition to the South Pole. He hoped that it would start in October from the base of Weddellsea and would thus avoid trespassing on Captain Scott's route.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

More Hopeful Outlook.

LONDON, MARCH 5

With several days' sunshine the Seine is finally falling and the dangers of fresh floods appears to be over.

GREAT AMERICAN STRIKE.

General Stoppage of Work.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Philadelphia telegrams state that in sympathy with the tramwaymen a general strike has been ordered by the Labour Union. It began at midnight when seventy-five thousand Unionists and many non-Unionists struck work. The hotels and cafes stopped, cab-drivers abandoned the streets and the railway services were crippled.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Useful Lesson.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The French Chamber has passed the Budget which adds £6,360,000 to the revenue of which £5,840,000 is derived from new taxation and £520,000 by the new Customs' tariff. This constitutes an important step towards the re-establishment of the budgetary equilibrium.

THE SILVER MARKET.

China's Capabilities.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mocatta Goldsmid's weekly circular says the events of past few days justify the hope that China will be able to support the silver market at about the present level until India has adjusted itself to the new duties and the demand from India revives.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

DIVIDED OPINIONS.

The Allocation of Surpluses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Viceroy's Council opened this morning, Sir Harvey Adamson presiding, as the Viceroy did not attend the discussion. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said he had practically no remarks to make. The alternations in the stamp duties would take some little time and stated the subjects for discussion. Mr. Gokhale then moved, "that the Council recommends that the amount of the loan to be raised during the year 1910-11 should be £1,245,900, instead of £1,000,000 and that the sum of £245,900, which is the estimated surplus for the current year should be allotted to several Provincial Governments to be expended by them in assisting Local Boards to carry out projects of sanitary improvement." In moving this resolution Mr. Gokhale said that the raising of the amount of the loan from one million to one million and a quarter was no essential part of his proposal at all. He had put his motion into that form simply so that there should be no disturbance in the amount provided for capital expenditure or in the cash balances, after the requirements of the capital outlay had been met. The real and the only object of his motion was to urge that their annual surpluses, whenever realised, should be devoted to the promotion of sanitation in the country instead of their going to swell the capital outlay on Railways or to reduce further their exceedingly small introductive debt. He had been pressing the contention on the Council, since 1906 but so far without any effect. It was true that two years ago Sir Edward Baker made an annual grant of thirty lakhs to be devoted to assisting municipalities in carrying out the projects of sanitary improvement. That, however, did not affect the question of the disposal of their surpluses. From 1898, for a period of 10 years, they had realised consecutive surpluses amounting altogether to over 25 millions sterling. Most of that money had gone to Railway construction and the consequent reduction, according to their system, of accounts of the unproductive debt. It was urged in justification of this that in other countries surpluses went to the reduction of debt but the debts of those countries were huge and they needed that every possible opportunity should be taken to reduce them in India. However, their unproductive debt which alone mattered in that connection was comparatively a paltry amount, about forty millions sterling, and its further reduction was not to be compared for a moment in importance, with the imperative necessity of meeting the vast requirements of sanitation in the country, with the ravages of plague, of malaria and of other diseases in all directions, with the death rate of the country already high and still steadily rising. He found that for 1907-08 the last year for which figures were available it was over 37 per thousand, the average of the three preceding years. It was not necessary for him to dwell on the great need for improved sanitation, if the 25 million surpluses instead of going to Railway construction or the reduction of unproductive debt had been made available for sanitary projects what a difference at would have made in the country. After all surpluses were excess revenues taken from the people over and above the actual requirements of the Government and it was only fair that they should return to the people in the form he suggested instead of being applied to objects which were not urgent or which had not the same intimate bearing on their welfare. For Railway construction, Government could raise large loans with their excellent credit and the addition of surpluses to such sums could not make much difference for Railways, for sanitation, unless Government found money in the way he proposed, there was really no hope for sanitary project costing large sums were beyond the unaided resources of their poor municipalities. Mr. Gokhale understood that the late Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener had maintained the same view and were he had failed there was small chance of any one else succeeding. He would however persevere in the matter and would bring up this motion whenever possible, for he was convinced that there was no other way, so effective, of promoting sanitation in the country and thereby bring in better health and mitigating the suffering of millions of people.

Messrs. Dadabhoy and Madholkar supported Mr. Gokhale's resolution.

Mr. Meston, replying, said the exact surplus expected was £269,500 and referring to the resolution said that Mr. Gokhale had five times pressed the Council to devote surpluses to beneficial and non-recurring expenditure. It had always been a fundamental principle in modern finance that the actual surplus of revenue over expenditure should be devoted to the redemption of the public debt. When there was a surplus it was thrown into the general cash balances and from those the capital expenditure of Railways and irrigation projects was drawn. It was time that the revenue surpluses reduced the amount of India's indebtedness, that is to say that it should save the country from borrowing an equivalent amount and to that extent keep down growth of the debts. Moreover inasmuch as they spent on productive capital outlay in ordinary years considerably more than they knew they reduced the mere productive debt by the amount of the revenue surplus. It simply means a short cut in the accounts. He hoped Council would not accept Mr. Gokhale's view. They already knew as much as they could with safety. He referred to the disastrous year of 1908-9 when they were laden with a deficit of nearly 3 3-4 millions pounds and defended the principle of building up a magnificent railway property. He concluded by saying it was duty of the Provinces and local bodies to complete their programmes of sanitation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke said that the Bengal Government could not spend their sanitary allotment this year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao supported the amendment and urged the great importance of improving Municipal administrations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madge complained that Mr. Gokhale had not proposed any method of the distribution of the allotments and urged that laws should be passed enabling local bodies to raise loans for sanitary purposes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hague said that the Bengal Government imposed impossible conditions and that was why the full allotment could not be spent.

The Hon'ble Mr. Malavya supported the resolution and regretted that it had not met with the unstinted support of Government and the Council. He observed that Government should pay more attention to sanitation, considering that the mortality among the few population was much higher than that in Jails and that the mortality in England was only 14 per cent. compared with 47 per cent. in India.

Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose in supporting the resolution said that for want of funds Bengal Municipalities could not properly cope with malaria and Government was responsible for this waste of life annually.

Mr. H. Gokhale replied shortly to the opposing members and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied to the remarks that had been made and agreed with Malik Hyat Khan that the people themselves had often little sympathy with sanitation methods. A good deal of the discussion he thought concerned the Provincial Government and their municipalities. He repudiated the idea that Government had no sympathy with the matter. He had been informed yesterday "his blessed sympathy" was largely answerable for new taxation (laughter.) He maintained a very large amount had been spent on drainage, and water supplies. He could not accept Mr. Gokhale's views regarding the non-payment of the debt. He thought the system of doles from the Imperial Government was wrong. We have produced a system of dry nursing which we must get away from if the revenues improve. He might say there was every chance of the 30 lakhs grant being increased later on.

Mr. Gokhale's resolution was put to the vote and lost by 15 votes to 39.

Surgeon General Lucas, replying to the remarks by Messrs. Malavya and Bose, explained that plague had nothing whatever to do with the soil or general insanitary conditions. He explained how the rat flea after the death of the rats attacked human being. The rat was not ordinarily a domestic animal. It was necessary to educate Indians with regard to the general points regarding this matter which was one of domestic hygiene.

The Raja of Kanagiri moved his resolution for the withdrawal of the proprietory village service cess in Madras. He was supported by Mr. Subba Rao and Nawab Sayid Mahomed. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in reply, said that when the opportunity comes for a further revision of the total taxation they would ask the Secretary of State for the abolition of this cess. The resolution was then withdrawn and the Council adjourned to Wednesday the 19th instant.

After Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had stated that when the financial position admitted of a further remission of local taxes, the Secretary of State would be asked to concur in the discontinuance of the Madras Proprietary Village Cess, Sir Harvey Adamson said it had been intended to amend the second stage of the budget discussion on Monday. Several members had said however that they had no time to send in resolutions and only one had been received, all the others were timed barred under the rules requiring a certain notice in order to meet the convenience of members. The Viceroy had ordered that a resolution could be sent in to-day. The Council would reassemble on Wednesday next and the second stage of discussion would be completed on that day.

THE RAJENDRAPUR DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 5.

The Rajendrapur train dacoity case was resumed to-day and was heard for an hour and a half. Ten witnesses were examined. Bhimansu Bimal Mitra, a student of the Jagannath College, 1st year class, examined, said he was at Dacca at the time of the occurrence, he was not ill at that time. He knew the accused. The accused had never been to his house. He had not met him since Baisakh last. Gaizeddin Sarkar, a Niab of Digu Babu, zemindar, said he saw the three absconding accused, Suresh Sen, Bhupati, Moni Mohan, were taking their midday meal at Morgunj Katcherry at 1-30 p. m. of the day of the occurrence. The other eight witnesses two of whom were Sub-Inspectors corroborated the previous witnesses in the main. The case was adjourned till Monday.

THE VICEROY'S PLANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Mr. G. B. Allen, who has been a guest at Government House, leaves for Cawnpore to-night.

The Viceroy will present the prizes to the winners at the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament this evening at the Calcutta Club grounds.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Minto will spend the week-end at Barrackpore. The Countess of Minto paid a visit to Saint Mary's Home in Marquis Street yesterday afternoon.

Rear Admiral Slade, Naval Commander-in-Chief, and Major P. T. Cox, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, are expected in Calcutta on Monday morning and will be the guests at Government House.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Government House on the evening of Tuesday next.

Their Excellencies entertain over a hundred guests at an open air dinner at Government House, Barrackpore, on Monday night.

STUDENTS AND GOOD MANNERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 5.

The prize-giving ceremony of the Islamia College, Lahore, held this evening, was attended by almost all the big officers in the station. His Honour, Sir Louis Dane, who presided addressed the students and impressed upon them the necessity of good manners which are the inseparable accompaniments of a sound moral training and higher education. He was glad to remark that the advice about good manners which he had occasion to give to the students of the Islamia College on some other occasion had been very readily accepted and acted upon.

THE MADRAS SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Lawley, and Misses Lawley go up to Ootacamund on 22nd instant. His Excellency returns on the 31st for the Convocation of the Madras University and will stay in Madras till after the Budget meeting, returning to Ootacamund on the 8th or 9th April.

THE BURRAH DACOITY.

Damage by Policemen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 5.

The civil suit instituted in the Court of the First Subordinate Judge against Government by Lakhikant Sarkar, father of Sas Sarkar, who was accused in the Burrah Dacoity and who has been recently imprisoned for four months under the Arms Act has been amicably settled to-day. The claim for damages alleged to have been caused to his property by police officers during the Burrah Dacoity investigation was for nine thousand rupees. Government has undertaken to pay two thousand rupees for damages and six hundred for the costs of the suit within two months time. Plaintiff has accepted the terms. A petition has been duly filed before the Court to this effect.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The University Senate held a prolonged sitting yesterday evening. Amongst the subjects discussed were the failures in the recent Matriculation examination; and the proposals of the committee of the Senate for improving the position of vernaculars and Sanskrit in the scheme of studies for the new Intermediate Examination.

BOMBAY MAIL IN COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The Bombay Postal Express which was due here at noon to-day collided with a Goods Train yesterday evening at Bhalvani. No one was hurt, but several passengers were shaken and bruised. The train left there at 1-25 this morning and is due to arrive here at 7 p.m.

INTIMATION has been received that the Postal Express train for Madras which left Victoria Terminus at 11-40 a.m. on Friday morning collided with an Up Goods train at about 6-45 p.m. on the same day at Bhalavni, a station on the Dhond to Sholapur Section on the Main Line of this Railway, 217 miles from Bombay.

The engine driver, agwalls and head guard of the Postal Express were injured and some of the Postal Bersers travelling in the same train are reported to have sustained slight bruises.

The engines of both trains were derailed and some vehicles on the Postal train and wagons on the Goods train were damaged.

The Mails and Passengers from the Postal Express were transhipped into another train and sent on to destination.

The cause of the accident is reported to be due to the points having been wrongly set so that the Postal Express was admitted on to the road on which the Goods train was standing.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Position Still Undefined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent writes:—

In the course of a short conversation with the Raj Kumar of Sikkim I have been enabled to confirm my earlier communications of the facts with regard to the events leading up to the Dalai Lama's flight and to the fighting and other accidents in the journey to the Indian frontier. I am able to elucidate one point which I felt doubtful in my earlier telegram with regard to the provisional Government left in Lhassa to represent the Dalai Lama. The Lama of the Tiomoling Monastery who was left as Regent is supported by two more Lamas and one layman and all these were entrusted with their actual authority as opposed to the theoretical authority. The Dalai Lama and his Ministers are still awaiting definite news of the state of affairs in the city and nothing apparently has yet been communicated from Lhasa which throws any light on the existing relations between the Provisional Government and the Chinese Amban. His Highness who is acting as intermediary in the negotiations at this moment between the British Government and the Dalai Lama Ministry can as yet offer no opinion on the significance of the Chinese communication from Peking to London nor is he able to form a definite theory of China's precise intentions in Tibet which remain at present problematic. He considers there is nothing unduly wild in the surmise that China would willingly bring about the subjection of Tibet to the level of an ordinary Chinese province. He is unable to make any statement as to the date of the Dalai Lama's departure for Calcutta.

The Rev. Bunkyo Achki, Private Secretary to the Right Reverend Count Ogam, Lord Abbot of West Hengaji, was accorded an audience with the Dalai Lama. Several cable messages have been sent to Peking by the Tibetan Ministry in the course of the last few hours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The Dalai Lama is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 13th instant and will be accommodated in Hastings House.

NAGAR BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

Nagar Brahmans confined mainly to Guzerat though their colonies are to be found almost in all important cities outside Guzrat are waking up and beginning to show signs of activity and the latest advance that has been made in this direction is manifested by preparations now in progress to hold a Social Conference with a view to study their needs, to safeguard their interests and to devise and adopt measures calculated to promote the welfare of the community in general. A few leading members conceived the idea of holding a Social Conference and the necessary preliminaries were all settled within a short time and it was decided to hold the first sitting at Ahmedabad. But dissensions, it is understood, broke out among the organisers on some points of detail and it seemed that the proposal would fall through. This was averted through the wise counsel of a gentleman who rose above the passions of the moment and succeeded in effecting some sort of union among the dissenters. There is a talk of holding the Conference this year at Ajmer and the opinion of members is being invited on this point. It is reported that the Hon'ble Pandit Sundar Lal, Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, will be requested to preside over the deliberations of the first Conference and it is believed that its second sitting will be held at Allahabad along with the Congress.

AN APOLOGION BY "MADRAS TIMES."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

Under the heading of "An Apologion" the "Madras Times" has the following:—"It has been hinted to us by friends and well-wishers that our recent criticism of the Viceroy's policy, although an honest expression of our opinion, may be somewhat injudicious in the present critical condition of the country. However, it seems to us that a wrong construction has been put on our remarks which have not been addressed against the Viceroy as representative of the King, but against the Governor-General of India as the exponent of Lord Morley's policy."

The journal then refers to the occasions on which it welcomed Lord Minto's statesmanlike utterances and his reform proposals and concluded thus:—"At the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that our prophecies in the past have generally come true. When agitators were preaching sedition openly without check or remonstrance from Government we prophesied that the preaching would soon be followed by overt acts of sedition and that outrage would be fruit of the Government laissez-faire policy. The history of India, during the last three years, is sufficient confirmation of the justice of our views. We applauded the policy of Sir Bampfylde Fuller and were shocked when he was deserted. His policy was subsequently put in force by Government which failed to stand by its author. We have advocated a Press Law and prosecution of seditious writers. We may point out that as a matter of fact the Government has sooner or later put in force the measures which we had strenuously advocated in the early days of the trouble, although the delay has been regrettable and prejudicial to the peace of the country. However, though we way doubt the wisdom of Lord Minto's policy as Governor-General of India, our loyalty to him as Viceroy and representative of His Majesty is whole-hearted and we feel that he is doing his best under very difficult conditions to uphold the prestige of British rule."

MR. POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

In the criminal petition filed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate by Mr. Pollard, proprietor of the Pollard Lilliputian Opera Company, against Mr. Miller of Madras and Mr. Rouse of Bangalore on a charge of kidnapping minor children performers in the company which petition was granted process, the fees have been paid by the complainant and the summons is made returnable for the 14th instant before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

FIREWORKS AND THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 5.

The Local Government has published a draft notification bringing toy fireworks under the operation of the Explosives Act which is to be considered in two months.

THE WIDENING OF QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE following is published in the proceedings which will come before the Municipal Corporation this month. Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 24th February:—"With reference to the correspondence ending with Corporation Resolution on 11th March 1909, regarding the widening of Queen's Road from Church Gate Station to Wodehouse Bridge, I have the honour to state that Government have since intimated to the conditions on which the land required for the proposed improvement will be granted and I forward herewith a copy of their letter. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of widening the road, constructing a kutcha footpath and a new parapet wall with the necessary drainage arrangements and improved lighting at Rs. 48,646. To this will have to be added a further sum of Rs. 22,983 or Rs. 26,270 if the suggestion of Government to pave the footpath is approved of by the Corporation, the former amount being the cost of paving with Tandur stone and the latter for bluestone pavement as may be decided by the Corporation. The suggestion of Government to widen the road at its southern end in the manner indicated in the plan is a good one. As, however, the roadway at this point is on an incline, the slops if made of earth will spread to a considerable extent into the Bombay Presidency Trades Association premises involving the taking up of a greater area than would be the case if the slops were confined by a masonry retaining wall. The area of additional land required at the corner for carrying but the suggestion of Government will be about 195 square yards. Out of this area about 22 square yards will have to the taken up from the Trades Association if the slope is to be confined by a retaining wall; otherwise 258 square yards will be required, 85 square yards of this area being from the Trades Association. The retaining wall is estimated to cost Rs. 806. I now beg to request the farther orders of the Corporation in the matter."

Letter dated the 23rd July 1909, from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Municipal Commissioner:—"In continuation of this Department letter No. 1668, dated 15th February 1909, I am directed to inform you that, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, Government are prepared to give free of charge land measuring 6,480 square yards for the purpose of increasing the width of the Queen's Road from 35 to 50 feet between the Church Gate Station and the Wodehouse Bridge on the following conditions:—That a low dwarf wall similar to the existing wall of neat appearance and paved on top, be constructed on the boundary of the land, just clear of the proposed new 10 feet footpath that is to run on the west of the road, i. e., on land to remain in the possession of Government; such wall to vest in Government after completion; that the land shall be liable to be resumed by Government if used for other than the specific purpose for which it is granted; that should the land be at any time resumed by Government, the compensation payable therefore shall not exceed the cost of the present value, whichever shall be less, of any works executed on the land by the Municipality; that the land shall not at any time be built upon. I am to invite your attention to the fact that the contraction of the road at its southern end where it joins the Wodehouse Road, will, if allowed to be permanent, to a great extent mar the effect produced by its widening at other places. To ease off the corner it would be necessary to appropriate a small portion of the land at present leased to the Bombay Presidency Trades Association. I am also to suggest that to make the improvement complete the proposed footpath should be paved. I am to observe that the Government of India will be addressed on receipt of a reply from you."

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Exhibition in the Town Hall.

THIS year's Bombay Art Exhibition which will remain open about another week is being well patronised. To this Exhibition more visitors have been attracted than ordinarily, and the gallery, never empty have often been well filled. Looking round it, one sees a fair number of "sold" tickets attached to the frames, and altogether there is plenty of evidence that this year's collection has been a success.

Turning to some of the pictures with which we had not space to deal in our first notice, we find as usual that Captain A. F. Stewart is an extensive contributor to the water-colour section. One of his pictures which appeals to us most is the "Morning Star." The artist has chosen a rather wild piece of Indian scenery, a winding shallow river with a few lonely palms upon its banks. It is very early down and as the mists are clearing from the distant mountains the new light is just striking across the water. It is some of Captain Stewart's best work. "Bombay from Malabar Hill" is another of his more important pictures, but in this we do not find him at all so happy. Mr. Solomon Abraham's "Sunset" is a well executed picture of a scene in the harbour, and Mrs. J. B. Jameson's "Early Morning in Mahableshwar Bazaar" is an attractive little sketch, painted in a delightfully racy style. The same artist sends several scenes from Mahableshwar all of which contains good work. "Fair Kashmir" by Miss G. B. Stuart is an interesting picture of some typically bold Kashmiri scenery. It shows a good deal of ability particularly in some subtle light and shade and cloud effects. Miss Maude Lake sends a number of pretty and lively sketches of scenes in Simla, and then again we come to Kashmeri landscapes. Col. H. Hart has put some of his very best work into "Sunrise, Valley of Kashmir," and it worthily occupies the central position on the second screen, while Miss G. Stuart Villiers exibits a charming picture of a viw across the lake at Srinagar. An Island Palace at Udaipus is also an attractive little painting, but we prefer to see Miss Villiers when she works with a more decisive note. Mrs. L. V. Tenner contributes graphic and interesting figure sketches of Tibetan and Afghan Women, and close beside it we find a charming little allegorical sketch, which is both well-conceived and cleverly executed. This is Mrs. J. Peltier's "Spirit of a Flower." Once again Captain Stewart was noticed for his "Ruins of a bygone age near Aygharh Hill" and then amid so much Indian scenery, it is refreshing to come upon a typical bit of rural England. Miss C. M. Alsten's "Norfolk College" with its fresh green tints and its summer roses, is altogether a charming little picture. Mr. L. S. Mirgay sends an interesting series of small sketches showing scapes in a marwaris progress from poverty to millions.

Amongst the oil colours Mr. A. K. Muller sends two very interesting pictures on legendary subjects "Ravan's Fight with Jatayu" and its companion "the Death of Jatayu." The posing, of the figures is very graphic and the colour scheme is attractive, the worst failing in both works being some rather faulty drawing. Mr. W. S. Hoseascon sends a large painting in rather conventional style of Bombay Harbour. In is a bright and interesting picture however and with a good deal of very careful detail in it obtains an "h. c." card.

There is a strong photographic section which occupies much larger space than usual. One notices a good deal of very excellent work, both amateur and professional. Inadvertently, and owing to the fact that a corrected catalogue was not available we omitted one of the prize winners in our first notice. This was Commander Vines, who sends several very excellent photographs of yachts manœuvring in the harbour, and is awarded the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize for a series of quarter plates.

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Indian Member Appointed.

Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader in the High Court of Bombay, has been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India to be Fourth Member of Council at this Presidency.

PRIVATE LOE, of the West Kent Regiment, stationed at Barrackpore committed suicide on Friday by shooting himself. The man was recently suffering from mental disease and was on Wednesday discharged from hospital. He was buried with military honours.

MINING IN GWALIOR.

Exploring and Prospecting Licenses.

THE Government of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has been pleased to issue the following rules regulating the exploring of minerals and governing the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in the Gwalior State:—

RULES.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—(a) "Subah" means a Revenue Officer for the time being in charge of a District; (b) "Government" means the Government of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia; (c) the word "person" includes persons, a syndicate, a patnership firm or a company; (d) the terms "Lessee" and "Licensee" shall respectively be taken to include the heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns of the lessee and the licensee.

2. A license or lease granted under the provisions of these Rules, shall, in case of the death of the licensee, or the lessee, as the case may be, inure for the benefit of his legal representatives.

EXPLORING.

3. (1) No person shall have liberty to explore any land belonging to Government for any kind of mineral without previously obtaining a license. (2) A license to explore land for minerals called hereinafter an exploring license, shall authorise the licensee to search the surface of the land specified in the license, for minerals of every description, subject to the restrictions herein provided for, or such other restrictions as the Government may, from time to time, impose in regard to the removal of any specimens or samples found by the licensee upon such land.

Provided, firstly, that no licensee shall enter upon such land when in the occupation of any person without the consent of that person.

Provided, secondly, that no person shall, for this purpose, turn up the surface of such land to a depth of more than five feet nor shall have a free right to mine or quarry.

Provided, thirdly, that every person finding any precious stone shall be found to report the fact at once to the Inspector-General of Commerce and Industry.

Provided, fourthly, that the person thus finding a precious stone shall be liable to pay to the aforesaid officer, royalty at the rate of 15 per cent. on the value of such stone.

Provided, fifthly, that every person before commencing exploring operations within a reserved forest shall give notice to the District Forest Officer of his intentions to commence such operations and shall conduct his operations subject to (a) any condition regarding the use of fire which the said officer may prescribe and (b) the conditions which the Government may be general or special order from time to time prescribe.

4. Every person who fails to report the finding of a precious stone to the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry under the third Proviso to the preceding rule, or fails to observe the provision of the fifth Proviso to the aforesaid rules, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, not exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate, 2nd class, to pay any amount of fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

5. Such license cannot be assigned, nor can any right or interest thereunder be transferred without the sanction of the Government in writing.

6. Such license may be granted by such persons and under such rules as the Government may prescribe.

7. Every license shall run for one year but may be renewed for a further similar term by the authority that issued it, and there shall be paid for each license or renewal such fee not exceeding Rs. 10 as the Government may prescribe.

8. (1) No mineral shall be removed by the explorer without first obtaining in writing the permission of the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry or any other officer appointed by the Government in that behalf, and without paying the royalty due in case of such minerals. (2) No precious stones shall be allowed to be carried away or removed without the sanction of the Government.

(3) The licensee shall pay a royalty not exceeding 15 per cent. of the value of all such precious stones as are removed or carried away under the sanction of the Government. Such value in case of dispute shall be fixed by the Government.

(4) Specimens or samples of minerals may however be removed by the licensee subject to such restrictions as regards quantity of mineral to be removed and inspection thereof and the like, as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time in this behalf.

PROSPECTING LICENSE.

9. A license to prospect for minerals called hereinafter a prospecting license, shall confer on the licensee the sole right, subject to the conditions contained in the license, to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work, and carry away any mineral specified in the license and lying or being within, under, or throughout the land specified in the license.

10. No prospecting license shall be granted except to a person approved by the Government and such person shall, before the license is granted, deposit as security in respect of each license such sum, not being less than Rs. 100, as the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry may determined or give security to the like amount to the satisfaction of the said Inspector General. Subject to such deduction on account of compensation for surface drainage or otherwise as the Subah may order, the amount of any deposit made under this rule should the depositor afterwards become the lessee of any mining lease will be carried to his credit as part of the rents and royalties payable under his lease, and should he decline or fail to obtain any such lease as aforesaid will be returned to him.

11. (1) Every application for a prospecting license shall be made to the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry.

(2) Every such application shall contain the following particulars, namely:—(a) the name, residence and profession of the applicant; (b) a description, as accurate as possible and illustrated by a rough sketch of the situation, boundaries, and area of the land with respect to which the license is required; and (c) a specification of the mineral or minerals for which the applicant desires to prospect.

12. On receipt of any such application and on applicant's depositing the amount of giving security as is specified in Rule 10, the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry shall, as early as may be, consider whether such license should be granted to the applicant.

13. The aforesaid Inspector General, if he finds no objection to the grant of the license applied for, shall submit the application, with his own opinion, to the Government for sanction.

14. If the Government sanctions the grant of a license to the applicant, the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry shall issue a license in the prescribed form free of any charge to him.

15. A register of application for prospecting licenses shall be kept in the office of the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, specifying:—(1) Name of applicant, (2) date of application, (3) residence of applicant, (4) situation of the land, (5) boundaries, (6) estimated area, (7) date of license, (8) rent and royalty payable. (9) period for which granted, and (10) remarks.

16. Every prospecting license shall contain such conditions as may in any particular case seem necessary and shall in all cases contain the following conditions:—(i) The term for which the license shall be granted shall be one year or such shorter term as the applicant may desire. The license may be renewed by the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry for a further term not exceeding two years whenever he is satisfied that the licensee has been prevented from completing his search of land by any causes other than his own default or neglect. (ii) A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre shall be paid in advance for land covered by the license. (iii) The licensee shall pay a royalty at the rate not exceeding 15 per cent. of the value of all precious stones won and carried away, and a royalty at the rate specified in the Schedule on all other minerals won and carried over and above such quantity as the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, subject to the orders of the Government, may allow to be taken free for purposes of experiment. No precious stone will however be allowed to be carried away or removed without the sanction of the Government. (iv) No land in the occupation of any persons shall be entered upon without the consent of the occupier and no trees, standing crops, or other private property shall be cut or in any way

injured without the consent of the owner thereof. (v) The licensee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him or by his agents or servants in exercise of the powers granted by the license and indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage or injury. The amount assessed as damages by the Inspector General shall not be disputed or objected to by the licensee, and shall be considered as finally assessed. (vi) The licensee shall not cut or injure any trees on the land covered by his license without the permission of the Soobah in writing; but it will be open to him to acquire any such trees at prices fixed by the Soobah, who will pass orders after consulting the Conservator of Forests or his authorised representative, if the land is within forest area. (vii) Such license cannot be assigned nor can any right or interest thereunder be transferred without the consent of the Government. (viii) In case of any breach on the part of the licensee of any of the five last preceding clauses, the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry may summarily revoke the license, and thereupon all rights conferred thereby or enjoyed thereunder shall cease. (ix) The licensee shall, within six months next after the determination of the license, or the date of the abandonment of the undertaking, whichever shall first occur, securely plug any bores and fill up or fence any holes or excavations that he may have made in the land to such extent as the Soobah may require, and shall to the like extent, restore the surface of the land, and all buildings thereon which he may have damaged in the course of prospecting. (x) Should any question or dispute arise regarding the license, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or the powers of the licensee thereunder or the amount of payment of the rent of royalty made payable thereby, the matter in difference shall be referred through the proper channel to the Government for final decision.

17. On or before the determination of his lease, the licensee shall have a right, (a) in the case of minerals other than precious stones to a mining lease in accordance with the terms contained in rules for mining leases; and (b) in the case of precious stones to the first offer of such mining lease as the Government may think fit to grant. Such lease may include so much land, whether comprising the whole or a part only of the area for which the prospecting license was granted, as shall not exceed the area specified with respect to Mining Leases in Schedule A annexed to these rules.

MINING LEASES.

18. (1) No mining lease shall be granted otherwise than with respect to land in which mines and minerals are the property of the Government.

19. (1) Every application for the grant of mining lease shall be presented to the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry. The Inspector General may by general or special order require a deposit of money not exceeding Rs. 500 (five hundred) to be made by the applicant in any case or class of cases before the application is taken into consideration. (2) Every application for the mining lease shall contain (a) the name, caste or nationality, residence, and profession of the applicant; (b) the name of the mineral for which the applicant intends to mine; (c) a map of the area for which the proposed lease is to extend.

20. On receipt of such application for a mining lease, the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, if he considers that the applicant is entitled to such lease under the provisions of Rule 17 or that such lease should be granted, shall submit the application with his own opinion to the Government for sanction.

21. After the Government's sanction has been obtained, the aforesaid Inspector General shall grant to the applicant a mining lease in accordance with these rules over such one or more blocks, each not exceeding in extent the area specified in Schedule A annexed to these rules, as the Inspector General may think fit.

Provided, firstly, that no mining lease shall be granted under these rules so as to cause the total area held under mining leases by the lessee or by those joint in interest with him to exceed ten square miles.

Provided, secondly, that without the previous sanction of the Government, the length of the block shall not be allowed to exceed four times its breadth.

Provided, thirdly, that before granting a mining lease for an area which includes any land which is reserved as a game preserve, or for any special purpose under any of the departments of the State, the Inspector General shall make enquiries of the Department concerned, in regard to any special arrangements or precautionary measures that may be held to be necessary from the point of view of the said department in respect of the lease, and shall make provision thereof in the lease.

22. The term for which a mining lease shall be granted shall not exceed twenty years, and no covenant for renewal may be inserted in the lease without the sanction of the Government.

23. Every such lease shall contain such conditions and stipulations as the Government may in each case consider necessary but shall in every case contain the following conditions, namely:—(i) The lessee shall pay a royalty at the rate specified in the lease, which rate shall be that fixed for the particular mineral in Schedule B, and if any other mineral shall be discovered by him, then the royalty shall be paid therefor at such rate not being less than 20 per cent. of the value thereof, as the Government may determine, until a mining lease has been obtained in respect of such mineral; but the lessee shall be entitled to require and obtain such lease for the term then unexpired of his original lease of the term hereinbefore mentioned in Rule 17. (ii) The lessee shall also pay for every year after the first year, a fixed yearly dead rent at a rate not less than that laid down in Schedule B; provided that no lessee shall pay both royalty and dead rent in respect of the same lease, but only such one of them as may be of greater amount. (iii) The lessee shall also pay for all land which he may take up, use or occupy for the purpose of the mine a surface rent at the rates pecified in Schedule B. (iv) The lessee shall at his own expense erect and maintain and keep in repairs boundary marks and pillars according to the demarcations to be shown in a plan annexed to the lease. (v) The lessee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the lease and shall indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such injury. (vi) The lessee shall not cut or injure any tree on the land covered by his lease without the premission of the Soobah in writing but it will be open to him to aquire any such trees at prices fixed by the Soobah who will pass order after consulting the Conservator of Forests or his authorised representative, if the land is within forest area. (vii) No building or thing shall be erected or set up and no other surface operations carried on by the lessees by virtue of the liberties and privileges granted under the lease in or upon any place of worship, sacred grove, burial ground, house, village site, public road or other places in respect of which on public grounds it appears to the Soobah that objection exist to so doing, nor in such a way as to injure or affect any building or other works, property or rights of private individuals nor shall any land be taken or occupied for surface operations if the same is already in the occupation of and used by persons other than the Government. (viii) Neither the lessee nor any person claiming through or under him shall assign the lease, or transfer any right or interest thereunder, or underlet the whole or any portion of the premises comprised in such lease without the sanction of the Government in writing. (ix) The lessee shall commence operations within six months from the date of the execution of the lease, and shall thereafter carry them on effectually in a proper, skilful and mining-like manner, unless prevented by unavoidable cause. (x) The lessee shall keep correct accounts showing the quantity and particulars of all minerals obtained from the mine and the number of persons employed therein and furnish such information regarding these and other particulars as may be periodically called for, and also complete plans of the mine, and shall allow any officer authorised by the Inspector General in that behalf at any time to examine such accounts and plans, and shall furnish the Inspector General with such information and returns in respect to the aforesaid as it may prescribe. (xi) The lessee shall allow any officer authorised by the Inspector General or by the Government in that behalf to enter upon the premises comprised in the lease for the purpose of inspecting the same. (xii) The lessee shall without delay send to—(i) the Soobah; (ii) the nearest Police Station; and (iii) the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, a report of any accident which may occur at or in the said premises, and if any mineral not specified in the lease is found, the lessee shall immediately submit a report to the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, failing which the lessee shall be liable to pay a fine which may amount to Rs. 1,000 (one thousand). (xiii) Should the rents reserved or made payable by the lease, be in arrears or unpaid after the day on which they are due, whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not, any official authorised by the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry or the Government in this behalf, may enter upon the said premises demised by the lease, and repossess the land and adopt such legal measures as may be necessary for the realization of the State dues from the lessee in accordance with the provisions of "Qanan Mal." (xiv) In case of any branch on the part of the lessee of any covenant or condition contained in the lease the Government may terminate the lease and take possession of the said premises. (xv) At the end of the determination of the lease the lease shall deliver up the said premises and all mines (if any) dug therein in a proper and workmanlike state, save in respect of any working as to which the Government may have sanctioned abandonment. (xvi) Should any question or dispute arise regarding the lease or any matter or thing connected with the mines and minerals leased, or the working or non-working thereof, or the amount or payment of the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease, the matter in difference shall be referred to the Government through the proper channel for final decision.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO LICENSES AND LEASES.

24. (1) All operations conducted under the authority of these rules within a reserved forest, shall be subject to such conditions as the Government may by general or special order from time to time, prescribe. (2) It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules, that before the commencement of exploration or prospecting (as the case may be within a reserved forest; notice shall be given to the District Forest Officer of the intention to commence operations and that the operations shall be conducted subject to the conditions regarding the use of fire that he may prescribe. (3) Every mining lease which includes any portion of a reserved forest shall, if it authorises the lessee to fell timber for mining purposes, specify the area within which or the quantity upto which, and the terms and the conditions upon which, he may exercise that authority.

25. If the applicant for a prospecting license or mining lease desire the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry to prepare for him the sketch required by rule 11, (2) (b) or the map required by rule 19,(2) (c) or should the sketch or map presented by the applicant be insufficient, the Inspector General of Commerce and Industry shall prepare the sketch or map required and shall recover the cost from the applicant. If the Government have prepared a map of a tract of a country specially for the convenience of intending applicants for licenses and leases under these rules and if any applicant makes use of such maps for the sketch or map aforesaid, it will be open to the Government to recover as above such share of the cost of preparing the map as it may consider to be equitably due from such applicant.

26. If a lease is not executed by the applicant within six months after leave has been granted for it, the right of the applicant to such lease shall be held to have elapsed unless the Government for special reasons consents to grant the same notwithstanding the delay.

27. The standard form of the exploring and of the prospecting license and the standard form of mining lease annexed to these rules shall, with proper modifications, be used in granting licenses and leases under these rules.

28. These rules shall come into force immediately on their publication in the "Gwalior Government Gazette."

SYAMSUNDER LAL, B.A.,
RAO BAHADUR, C.I.E.,
Inspector-General of Commerce and Industry,
Gwalior.

TROUBLE OVER TURTLES.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department charged John Oscraft, an ex-Police Officer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 60 given to him by Mr. C. Pernaud, a chef in the Yacht Club.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 6th of February last the accused met the complainant and asked him whether he wanted to buy turtles as he had four of them at Karachi. The complainant said he would like to have them and paid the accused Rs. 60 as the purchase money of the four turtles for which the accused gave him a receipt. Oscraft however, did not supply the turtles and on the complainants meeting him subsequently and asking him about it he said that he could not get the turtles. The complainant thereupon asked him to return his money but the accused put him off. Complainant then reported the matter to the police.

The accused admitted having received the money, and said he intended supplying the complainant with the turtles but as there was a gale at Karachi he could not get them in time. The complainant would not wait and asked for the return of his money but as he (the accused) had spent the money, being without a job he could not do so there and then but promised to do so if the complainant gave him time. The accused farther said the complainant had bought turtles from him before.

As the Rs. 60 were given to the accused as purchase money, his Worship charged him under Section 420 with cheating.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said he wished to call witnesses from the s.s. "Lunasa" to prove that turtles used to be brought for him from Karachi.

The further hearing was accordingly adjourned.

A BIG HAUL OF 'GANJA.'

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged one Abdul Gani, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of thirty-four pounds of "ganja" without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that information having been received by Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, that a certain lascar was in the habit of buying from time to time large quantities of ganja and opium in Bombay for illegal export to Rangoon where large profits could be made on the sale of these drugs, arrangements were made to arrest him. The Assistant Collector deputed Excise Inspector, Messrs. Kaverji Darsaha, Nariman, Chandy, Karaka, Fernandez-Velloz and Cama to watch certain localities where the suspected person was likely to pass by. On Friday night the Assistant Collector met by appointment Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the above-named officers at a place in Frere Road opposite to Bulk Oil installation. At about 9 p. m. the accused, a lascar of the s. s. "Golabaria", came up in a hack victoria on his way to Prince's Dock. On being recognised he made an attempt to get away but was smartly arrested by the Police and excise officers with the ganja and opium in his possession. The drugs were packed in a gunny bag which was lined with brown paper to prevent the smell coming out. The opium and ganja weighed 200 and 1,400 tolas respectively and are valued at seven hundred rupees.

The accused was convicted and sentenced on the first charge to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo two months' imprisonment and on the 2nd charge to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment. The drugs seized were ordered to be confiscated.

HOTEL ENTERPRISE.

A Bombay Firm in Calcutta.

IN order to cope with problem of rising rents and congestion, the proprietor of the Grand Hotel in Calcutta has recently added some 200 or more rooms to the Chowringhee frontage of this establishment. The success achieved during the winter has induced him to further extend the premises, and Messrs. Stevens and Co., of Bombay, have been appointed architects. They are supplying the working plans and will supervise the construction. There are to be no less than 300 rooms in the new building, and the erection will, it is estimated, take four years to complete. The designs of Messrs. Stevens and Co., by the way, were selected for the new block of offices and warehouses, facing Howrah Bridge in the Strand Road, for the Port-Commissioners.

The extensions to the Grand Hotel, when finished, will form the four sides of a great square, in the centre of which will be the dining hall, surrounded by tennis lawns and flower beds. The proprietor intends to let out a portion of the new wings on tenancy agreements, a restaurant being provided for those who wish to dine on the premises.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.

THE eleventh extra Bombay meeting, which was held at Mahaluxmi on Saturday was the first this season, in which a race for gentlemen riders was included, and there was a large attendance. A great many ladies were amongst those in the paddock, and they witnessed some moderate sport during along afternoon. There were as many as nine events on the card, and one overheard several remarks that such a long day was a trifle too exhausting. Incidentally, before speaking of the big race, it may be mentioned that the meeting saw the first appearance of R. Vick, a new Jockey from Australia, where he has done some good things. He signalised his arrival by riding a winner on his first mount and in five races scored two wins and a third place. He shapes like a good rider and we shall expect to see him first past the post on several occasions before the season closes.

The G. B's. race the Hunters' flat, one mile and five furlongs, brought out eight runners out of twelve entries. On the course Tragedian and Bramble were much fancied, but War Cloud was also well supported and had been well backed before the meeting. He was made first favourite at twos, five to two being given about Bramble. Mr. Thompson riding War Cloud kept him in front nearly all the way, and he won without any difficulty by two lengths. He was never seriously challenged except by Bramble, and had him well in hand at the finish.

Of the other events the New Comer's Maiden Plate was first on the card, and for this there were so many entries that it was divided into three parts. Guinea Mohur seems to be a very promising youngster, and Abdul Malik and Lams should be worth watching. In the Sidney Plate, Gun Metal and Koko were made favourites. However Vick, who was riding as his first mount, Encourage brought off a big surprise by landing a seven to one chance. The March Plate, although there were only three horses in the field was a close thing. Lancasterite and Devereux made a very neat thing of it, the latter winning by only a short head. Company was a strong favourite for the Virar Plate, but Gafal running a good race brought off another surprise with a win at six to one. Murmurres realised expectation in the Arab Selling plate and in the last event the Goodwood Plate, Lord Merv once again proved too fast for Lord Carlyon whom he beat by a length and a half. Details:—

FIRST NEWCOMERS' MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Newton's Abdul Malik, 7st 4lbs.....Mujeed 1
Mr. Jarulia bin Talib's Kahtan, 8st 8lbs...Evans 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Jumbud 7st 10lbs.....Southall 3
Ahmed Hazemy's Occident, 7st 10lbs (car. 8st 2lbs) Native 4

ALSO RAN:—Yabir, 8st 11lbs, Barrett; Western India, 8st 1lbs, Abbas; Mohajir, 7st 8lbs, Native; Alexander, 7st 10lbs, Ahmed; Resper, 7st 13lbs, Etul: Midday, 7st 13lbs, Hazza; Prince of Wales, 7st 10lqs, Kanee; Excellent, 7st 10lbs, Hoyt; Mazehim, 7st 7lbs, Native; Compact, 7st 4lbs, Kasson; Young Thara, 7st 1lb, Melsom; Dreadnought, 7st 1lb, Abdool.

BETTING.—Evens Abdul Malik; 5 to 1 Kahtan and Compact; 10 to 1 Resper, Jumbud and Dreadnought.

THE RACE.—Kahtan led off from Mahajir, Jumbud, Abdul Malik and Occident. Jumbud went in front at the corner, but from the distance Abdul Malik drew a head and won by a length and a half; only a head separated second and third, and another head third and fourth. Time—1min 9 1-2secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed. The totalisator paid Rs. 20 on a win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 33-8 on places.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Eucourage, 7st 12lbs .....R. Vick 1
Mr. Beg's Koko, 8st 2lbs .....Evans 2
Mr. Gosuldsaa's Gun Metal, 8st 11lbs. .....Hoyt 2
Mr. K's G. Virbala, 7st. 10lbs.....Melsom 4

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Gun Metal; 6 to 4 Koko; 5 to 1 Virbala; 7 to 1 Encourage.

THE RACE.—Virbala took a long lead from Gun Metal, at the distance Koko and Encourage who had been last, drove ahead, and the latter won by half a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 2 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

The totaliastor paid Rs. 156-8 on the win and on places, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 18-8.

SECOND NEWCOMERS' MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. J. B. Raja's Guinea Mohur, 7st 13lbs...Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Regiment, 7st 7lbs ...Southall 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's Fado, 7st 7lbs .....Mujeed 3
Mr. Budr bin Alwas' Injas, 7st 9lbs .....Native 4

ALSO RAN.—Zamrood, 8st 6lbs Native: Prosperity, 8st 11lbs, Kasson; Dilaver, 8st 8lbs Coomber Jerian, 8st 4lbs Native; Red Hazard, 8st 5lbs, Evans; Carthage, 8st 2lbs Abbas; Kelisdar, 7st 13lbs Barrett; Luab, 7st 13lbs Abdula; Fazil 7st 10lbs Gooloo; Uddal, 7st 13lbs Hazza; Crown 7st 7lbs (car 7st 9lbs), Vick; New Luck, 7st 4lbs Native; Little Devil, 7st 4lbs Kanoo Kaswar, 7st 1lb Melsom.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Guinea Mohur; 3 to 1 Regiment; 8 to 1 Fado and Crown.

THE RACE.—Kaswar got well away from Red Hazard, Guinea Mohur, Fado, Luab, Turning, Kaswar went very wide and Guinea Mohur came up alongside, Red Hazard who fell back. Crown going wide, Regiment came up, but missed by two lengths, a length and a half; a length. Time.—1 min 8 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.

The totalisator paid Rs. 33 for winning ticket and Rs. 16, Rs.15-8 and Rs. 20 for places.

THIRD NEWCOMERS' MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Ismail Gusso's Lama, 8st 8lbs .....R Vick 1
Mr Mulla Hasson's Matarlowz, 7st 10lbs...Mujeed 2
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Independent, 8st 4lbs. Native 3
Messrs A K Dakhayal and A K Dakhayal and Abdulla Mana's Leader, 7st 11bs (car 7st 2lbs) .....Gooloo 4

ALSO RAN.—King Lear, 8st 11lbs, Evans; Silva, 8st, Spencer; Sappoline, 8st 2lbs, Hazza; Mahya, 7st 13lbs, Weatherall; Abers, 7st 13lbs, Barrett; Revolver, 7st 13lbs, Hoyt; Misnriff, 7st 10lbs Southall; Ordinary, 7st 7lbs, Kanoo; Sukaim, 6st 11lbs, Native; Siberia, 7st 11bs, Melsom; Mooaeser, 6st 9lbs (car 6st 12lbs,) Abdoola; White Knight, 6st 9lbs, Native.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Revolver; 4 to 1 Matarlowa; 5 to 1 Lama and King Lear.

THE RACE.—Ordinary took the lead with Independent, Matarlowa and Siberia following Matarlowa was in front entering the straight, but Lama here came up well and won by a length. Time—1 min. 9 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by owner.

The totalisator paid Rs. 79. 8 on the win, and Rs. 26, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 162 for places.

THE MARCH PLATE.—About 1 1-2 miles.

Mr G K's Devereux, 9st 3lb.....Evans 1
Mr T Gordhaudasa's Lancasterite, 6st 13lbs. Kasson 2
Mr Radha Mohan's Flaneur, 7st 7lbs.....Barreth 3

BETTING.—Evens Devereux and Elaneur, 15 to 1 Lancasterite.

THE RACE.—Lancasterite shewed up slightly from Devereux and Fisneur till at the mile they were lined out. At the five Flaneur closed and led by a head at the half mile. Rounding the bend, Devereux came outside and in a hot finish won by a short head; length and a half between second and third. Time.—2mins. 59 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith.

The totalisator paid Rs. 21-8 on the winner.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr B Thomas's War Cloud, 12st (car. 12st 4lbs) Mr Thompson 1
Lt-Col G H Bull's Bramble 12st 4lbs Capt Anderson 2
Mr M Rommel's Good Luck. 12st.....Mr Gove 3
Mr O C B Wimbush's, Twilight, 12st (car 12st 4lbs) .....Owner 4

ALSO RAN.—Grey Ling, 12st 4lbs; Capt Richmond, Bess 12st; Mr Pearson, Tragedian, 12st; Mr Rommel, Brandy 12st; Owner.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against War Cloud; 5 to 2 Bramble; 4 to 1 Tragedian; 6 to 1 Bess.

THE RACE.—War Cloud took the lead early with Bramble close behind him, and further away Bess, Good Luck and Tragedian. War Cloud and Bramble gradually increased their lead and near seven furlongs the field tailed off a lot. Trombie came up with War Cloud at five furlongs but in the straight the latter went away easily and won comfortably by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—3 mins 12 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by owner.

The totalizators paid Rs. 38-8 on a win and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 29-8 on places.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—About 1 mile.

Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 8st 5lbs .....Etul 1
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Zinfandel, 8st 11b...Spenser 2
Mr Ahmed Abdulla's Real Blood, 7st 8lbs (car 7st 9lbs) .....Vick 3
Mr Hajee Ally Sabakh's Company, 9st 2lbs Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Hazza 8st 6lbs, Hayt; Minerva 8st 2lbs, Barrett; Gold Mint 8st 11b, Southall; Hamayoon 7st 12lbs, Hazza; Fairfield 6st 10lbs, (car 7st 11b) Melsom.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Company; 7 to 2 Hazza, Minerva and Real Blood; 6 to 1 Gafal; 8 to 1 Gold Mint and Hamayoon.

THE RACE.—Fairfield was quickest out from Real Blood, who shortly passed him, they being followed by Hamayoon, Company and Minerva. At the half mile Fairfield gradually fell away, Company coming up third and being close to the leader at the bend. Here Gafal draw up and had everything safe, Zinfandel coming late, a length and three-quarters, one and a half; short head. Time—1min. 54 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.

The totalizator paid Rs. 143-8 on a win, and Rs. 45, Rs. 106 and Rs. 32 on places.

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—About 1 mile.

Mr Newton's Murmuris, 7st 8lbs.....Mujeed 1
Mr Cowasji Burjorji's Narsin, 7st 9lbs.....Etul 2
Mr Heath's Dumra, 7st 13lbs.....Abbas 3
Mr M Gouldasa's Dilerjung, 7st 11lbs.....Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN.—Fruit Salt 9st 7lbs, Raeson; Desert King, 8st 10lbs, Evans; Sun 8st 8lbs, Coomber; Tunis 8st 11bs, Southall; Well Done, 7st 12lbs, Barrett; Waziristan, 7st 10lbs, Feroz; Generous 7st 7lbs, Melsom; Daswin, 7st 4lbs, Kanoo; Vibrona, 6st 12lbs, Gooloo.

BETTING:—7 to 2 against Murmurses and Desert King; 5 to 1 Dilerjung; 6 to 1 Dumra and Well Done; 8 to 1 Tunis.

THE RACE.—Waziristan and Narsin were joint leaders with Murmuris, Well Done and Desert King following in a bunch. Murmuris came up with Narsin at three furlongs, with Desert King third. The first two had a fine race for it, and Murmuris just won by a head. Three-quarters between second and third. Time—1min 55secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.

The totalisator paid Rs. 39-8 on the win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 157 and Rs. 40-8 on places.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE—7 furlongs.

Mr A J D'Souza's Lord Merv, 8st 9lbs...Southall 1
Mr M Gouldasa's Lord Carlyon, 8st 11b.....Hoyt 2
Mr Paul's Bright Metal, 7st 2lbs.....Kasson 3
Mr Radha Mohan's Lady Spring, 7lbs 4lbs Barrett 4

ALSO RAN:—Lachlan 7st 7lbs (car 7st 9lbs) Vick; Nancy, 7st 6lbs (car 7st 11lbs) Drew; Mary B, 6st 8lbs (car 7st) Melsom.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Lord Merv; 2 to 1 Lord Carlyon; 4 to 1 Lachlan; 8 to 1 Mary B.

THE RACE:—Lord Carlyon soon held a six-length lead from Lord Merv, which was followed by Lady Spring, Nancy and Mary B. At the three-furlongs Mary B was third and Lord Merv was moved on. He began to draw up to the leader and, catching him opposite the grand stand, beat him by a length and a half, Bright Metal coming with a great run into third place, two-lengths behind; head next. Time.—1min. 29 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by J. Stevenson.

The totalisator paid Rs. 26 for a win and Rs. 18 and Rs. 18 on places.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

PONY HUNTERS HURDLE RACE.—R. C. and a distance over seven flights.

Marconi, 12-2 .....Mr. Glen 1
Just in time, 11-2 .....Mr. Evers 2
Lochmaben, 9-5 .....Mr. Marshall 3
Pathfinder, 11-2 4

THE RACE.—Won by 2½ lengths; 50 lengths between second and third. Time.—3mins. 42½secs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Marconi; evens Just in Time; 3 to 1 Pathfinder; 10 to 1 Lochmaben.

HARRINGTON PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Singleton, 7-12 .....A. Ferguson 1
Longchamps, 9-9 .....Firth 2
Palindrome, 8-7 .....Thoburn 3

ALSO RAN.—True Love 9-4; Foudrettee 8-12; Sequent 8-12; Blue Flame 7-7; Devil's Limit 7-5; Lady Teazle 7-5.

THE RACE.—Won by ¾ length; a neck between second and third. Time.—1min. 3secs.

BETTING.—10 to 1 Longchamps; 5 to 1 Foudrettee; 2½ to 1 Sequent; 10 to 1 True Love and Palindrome; 2 to 1 Singleton; 4 to 1 Blue Flame; 12 to 1 Devil's Limit; 2 to 1 Lady Teazle; 7 to 1 Harene.

ENCORE PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Wise Hawk, 9st 10lbs.....Fraser 1
Devilette, 9st 4lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Prince Moorefield 7st 12lbs.....Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN.—Convent Girl, 9st 12lbs: Frank, 7st 3lbs.

THE RACE.—Won by 3-4 length; a length between second and third. Time.—1min. 17 1-2secs.

BETTING.—1 1-2 to 1 Convent Girl; 5 to 1 Wise Hawk; even's Devilette; 6 to 1 Prince Moorefield and 10 to 1 Frank.

MARCH PLATE.—One mile.

Foy, 7st 7lbs.....Thoburn 1
Kaffirpan .....O'Neil 2
Morette, 9st 7lbs .....Firth 3

ALSO RAN.—Punt 10st 7lbs; Mayfowl 10st; Morette 9st 7lbs; Carnival 8st 7lbs; Tana 8st 4lbs; Steinhagar 7st 13lbs; Wild Boy 6st 9lbs.

THE RACE.—Won by a length and a half; a short head between second and third. Time—1 min. 42 3-5 secs.

BETTING—2 to 1 Punt; 4 to 1 Mayfowl; 3 to 1 Morette; 10 to 1 Carnival; 4 to 1 Kaffirpan; 8 to 1 Tana; 10 to 1 Sacristan; 3 to 1 Steinhagar; 6 to 1 Foy; 4 to 1 Wild Boy.

PRESIDENCY PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Never-so-Dusty, 9st 12lbs.....Firth 1
Fadgie, 7st 13lbs.....Tremeweth 2
Guide, 7st.....Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN.—Powerful 7st 11lbs; Pingara 8st 2lbs; High Court 8st 2lbs; Murmur 8st; Red Fern 7st 13lbs; Jo 7st 9st; Tight Lace 6st 12lbs.

THE RACE.—Won by a length; a length between second and third. Time 1min. 15secs.

BETTING.—Evens Not-so-Dusty; 10 to 1 Pingara; 10 to 1 High Court, Murmur and Red Fern; 6 to 1 Fadgie; 2 1-2 to 1 Powerful; 12 to 1 Jo; 10 to 1 Tight Lace; 5 to 1 Guide.

WELLINGTON PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Blue Flame, 8-13.....Firth 1
Scotch Girl, 9-5.....Robinson 2
Jack Sheppard, 9-13.....Butters 3

ALSO RAN.—Mount Base 9-5; Devil's Limit 9-2; Golden Mourn 8 7; Blix, 8-4; Sir Ulric, 7-9; Dunsinanne, 7-3; Comprimil, 7-5; Umutbee, 6-10.

THE RACE.—Won by a length and a half; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

BETTING.—5 to 1 Jack Sheppard; 10 to 1 Mount Dane; 2 to 1 Scotch Girl; 10 to 1 Devil's Limit; 6 to 4 Blue Flame; 6 to 1 Golden Morn; 10 to 1 Blix and Sir Ulric; 6 to 1 Dunsinanne; 10 to 1 Comprimil and Umutbee.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet was at the Cross Roads on the Melon grounds yesterday, a large field turning out, including several members of the Bombay Light Horse who are now in camp at Santa Cruz. Unfortunately the early train from Bombay was very late and as a result of a long wait at the meet it was not until nearly a quarter-past seven that hounds moved off to try the coverts at Sahar.

Finding in the bushes close to Bomanwadi Hill hounds pushed a jackal out into the valley and rushed him over the bunds and Melon ground beyond to the pipe down which they ran for some little way. The pack was travelling very fast on a good scent and it was obvious that the jackal was very little ahead of them. It was therefore not surprising that they ran him into view on the other side of the pipe and bowled him over in the open just across the little stony nullah beyond.

This little short burst had been very enjoyable while it lasted, except perhaps for one sportsman whose riderless horse caused some little excitement in its efforts to be first up at the kill. The Master next decided to draw the coverts behind the Church at Sahar and a move was made up the pipe line towards the second horses.

Hounds got well away after rather a twisting customer near the Marole cart-track and with the pace everything that one could wish for a nice gallop seemed in store. The field were piloted over some nice hunting country past the tank beside the cart track and up the bunds on to the Andheri road. Crossing this highway hounds swooped round right-handed and before anyone had time to guess what had happened they had added another jackal to their list. The fugitive had evidently been headed back in Marole village right into the pack making an unfortunate ending to what had promised to be a good hunt.

It was warming up a little but the Master took hounds on down the road and tied the woods on the other side of the Grange Bunds. These proved empty but carrying on over the mango tope hill hounds spoke to the line of a jackal on the Andheri side. They could make nothing of it however and the country round the Marole Mills having been scoured without result the pack was taken back to Kennels.

It is notified that owing to Wednesday being a holiday, hounds will meet on that date and Friday this week instead of Tuesday and Thursday as advertised. The meet on Wednesday will take place at Santa Cruz.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

First Day.

The opening day of the Regatta was rather disappointing, the wind being light and in consequence the light weather boats had more or less a walk over. The chief item of interest was the third race for the Challenge Cup which brought forth four entries, Eileen, Sapphire, Melody and Turquoise, but the latter did not leave her moorings. Of the three starters Sapphire was first over the line in the middle berth between Eileen and Melody, the latter being to windward—Sapphire and Melody engaged in a brief luffing match out of which Sapphire came out the victor. After an uneventful race Eileen won first prize and the Challenge Cup by 3 minutes 8 seconds Sapphire being second.

The corrected times are as follows:—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire.....	7 40	R.H.H. Hopkins & Maj. Muter	RE. 6 14 6 3	6 26
Turquoise.....	7 20	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston...	Did not start.	
Melody 10 57		J.B.K. Macbeth...	6 34 28	3 23 41
Eileen IV....	Scr	F. W. Watson ...6	3 18	3 3 18

Course:—Committee Vessel—S Karanja S—Sunk Rock P—N Karanja P—Committee Vessel S—S Karanja Buoy S—Committee Vessel. Distance—16-52 miles.

1st prize won by Eileen
2nd prize won by Sapphire.
Wind N N W Strength Light.

Erin got the best of the start in "B" Class followed by Lylie, Peewit, Isca, Trixie in the order named. There was a very close finish in this race between Lylie and Trixie, the former getting the gun by the narrow margin of 28 seconds and first prize on time allowance, Trixie being second.

Results are as follows:—

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	12 0	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	5 44 40	2 17 40
Erin.....	13 0	Col. H. Mead	6 46 3	2 18 3
Peewit.....	20 0	Duncan Fraser	5 51 33	2 19 33
Isca.....	Scr	Edgar Faulkner	5 36 32	2 21 32
Lylie.....12		0 R. G. Monteath	5 41 12	2 17 12

Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P—Mark Buoy P—N Karanja P—South Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance 11 98 miles.

1st prize won by Lylie.
2nd prize won by Trixie.
Wind N W Strength Light.

In "C" Class out of ten entries nine started, the absentee being Clutha. Here again the light weather boat proved victorious. Caralie was first over after gunfire with Mavourneen, Weewin, Lapwing close up the difference between the first and last being only 32 seconds. Sitara with a useful handicap of 12 minutes 16 seconds secured first prize Mavourneen second, Lapwing third and Valkyrie saves entrance fee.

The results were:—

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	1 32	B. Thomas	5 48 29	2 16 57
Maud	1 32	Officers R.E ...	5 43 44	2 12 12
Mavourneen.	5 22	Newman Taylor	5 39 56	2 4 34
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch.....	Did not start.	
Lapwing ...	8 26	C.N. Moberly...	5 44 57	2 6 31
Valkyrie ...	4 36	R. Walker	5 41 50	2 7 14
Sitara	12 16	J. E. Needham ...	5 45 19	2 3 3
Marie Louise	13 2	K. MacIver ...	5 55 44	2 12 42
Weewin	3 4	Mudge and Hopcraft.....	5 41 34	2 8 30
Anna	Scr	Officers H M Mint	6 1 30	2 31 30

Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P—Mark Buoy S—S Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance 9-15 miles.

1st prize won by Sitara.
2nd prize won by Mavourneen.
3rd prize won by Lapwing.
Valkyrie saves Entrance Fee.

There were three entries for the Ships' Boats race, all from H. M. S. "Fox" the 32 foot Pinnace being an easy first winning first prize from the 28 feet cutter by 9 minutes 16 seconds. The 30 feet gig did not finish. Corrected times are:—

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances. H. M. S. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H M S | Corrected

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

The second memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1909-10 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British Territories included in this forecast represent some 8·7 and 1·3 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 28th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show the total area under these oilseeds as—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	...107,100	75,800
Native States	... 9,700	86,000
Total	...116,800	161,800
26 per cent. below last year;		19 per cent. below last year;
51 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years;		46 per cent. over the average.

Linseed.—Uncertainty of late rains in recent years coupled with favourable early rains induced larger cultivation of cotton and other early crops and curtailed the area under the oilseed, particularly in North Deccan, which formerly claimed three-fifths of the total crop. The crop is fairly good in Khandesh and parts of Nasik and Satara; elsewhere it has suffered from deficiency of moisture. The yield is estimated at from 25 to 30 per cent. of the normal in east of Ahmednagar and Poona to 60 to 90 per cent. in Khandesh, Nasik and Satara. In Karnatak the crop is fair in Bijapur and Belgaum yielding 60 to 100 per cent. but poor in Dharwar, 30 per cent. Harvesting has commenced in places.

Rapeseed.—The crop is thriving in Gujarat and is estimated to yield a full normal outturn. In Sind deficiency of water-supply curtailed area everywhere. The crop is only fair.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The second memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season 1909-10 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under wheat in the territories included in this forecast has represented some 8·5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the irrigated wheat area in British territory has averaged 11·6 per cent. in the Presidency and 84·2 per cent. in Sind. The ratios this year are 9·4 and 58·6 per cent. respectively.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show total area under wheat at—

	British Districts Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency...	1,098,900	470,000
Sind ...	403,600	25,000
	1,501,600	495,000
Total ...	1,996,600	
13 per cent. below last year's area:	28·7 per cent. below the average of the	
10·5 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years;	10 years excluding famine years.	

In the Presidency Gujarat, and Khandesh alone show some extension in wheat area due to favourable late rains. Elsewhere in the Deccan and Karnatak cotton and other kharif crops, for which early rains were favourable, occupied larger area. In Sind deficient rains in Karachi and low inundation elsewhere curtailed wheat area everywhere.

Season.—Gujerat and Khandesh received some rain in December and here the crops has thriven well, particularly in south and parts Kathiawar and Baroda. Both dry and irrigated crops are estimated to yield from 120 per cent. in Kathiawar and parts Ahmedabad and Surat 75 to 80 per cent. normal in parts Baroda and Kairs. In rest of Deccan there has been little rain after sowing and the dry crop suffered from want of moisture, particularly in light soils in the east. The crop is estimated to yield from 25 to 30 per cent. in the east of Poona and Ahmednagar to 60 to 100 per cent. in Nasik and Satara. Irrigated crop also suffered from deficient water-supply and its yield varies between 50 to 100 per cent. Rust is reported from places and rats have damaged the crop in two talukas of Ahmednagar and one of Sholapur. In Karnatak November rain improved the crop in places but it is now withering in eastern tracts from want of moisture and the yield of dry crop ranges between 50 to 80 per cent. Irrigated crop is fairly good and yields between 80 to 100 per cent. Damage through rust is reported from several places. Harvest of dry crop has begun in places.

In Sind the crop is fair in Karachi, Hyderabad and Tnar and Parkar; good elsewhere. The yield ranges between 70 to 100 per cent. The crop is still young.

BOMBAY GUINEA GRASS.

Guinea grass is a fodder resembling lemon grass in appearance. Under favourable conditions it supplies a good, succulent nutritious green fodder throughout the year. The peculiar advantage of this grass is that it grows well under shade and specially so under mango trees. A small daily supply of succulent fodder can be obtained without any extra trouble and expense if it is planted along permanent water channels.

Guinea grass is a perennial fodder plant which responds both to manure and water. Both are essential for making a profitable plantation although it has strong drought-resisting properties. In case of failure of water, the stumps will remain alive even for a period of six months or more when they will begin to throw out new shoots when rain again occurs. Where the above-named facilities exist, a field should not remain without a small plot of Guinea grass.

The following instructions will serve as a guide in laying out a plantation :—

Soil.—Any soil is suitable, provided it is well drained. Guinea grass will thrive well on medium black soil which is plentiful in the Deccan.

Preparation.—This crop needs a friable condition of the soil which should be obtained by two ploughings, three or four harrowings and clod crushing if necessary. It is a heavy feeder and should therefore be heavily manured with farmyard manure at the rate of 30 loads per acre.

Plantation.—Guinea grass is propagated by the seed or by division of tussocks (root stalks). Five or six root-bearing stems are planted in one place and the groups should be 1½ feet apart each way. The plantation should be laid straight both lengthwise and across, so that inter-culturing will be made very much more easy. Planting should be done at the beginning of the rains on flat ground. When the plants take root, the ridges and water channels can be made.

After cultivation.—If the rainfall be sufficient the crop will not require extra irrigation during the monsoon. But later it will have to be irrigated every 10 to 12 days throughout the year. The crop requires frequent hand weedings to keep it clean but the number can be lessened if a common wooden plough is worked both lengthwise and crosswise after each cutting. A plantation thus started will keep paying for about three years, if manured every year with about 15 loads of farmyard manure before the rains.

Cuttings.—Guinea grass should be cut as close to the ground as possible. The first cutting can be obtained in three months from the date of plantation and each successive cutting in about 1 1-2 month's times. But during the rains the growth of Guinea grass is very luxuriant and one cutting can be obtained every month. In all about 9 to 10 cuttings may thus be secured in a year—producing in aggregate about 20,000 to 25,000 lbs. of green fodder per acre. Thus an acre of plantation will supply five head of cattle with an adequate quantity of green fodder, viz., 10 to 15 lbs. per head per day, in addition to the daily allowance of 15lbs. of hay or kadbi (which in the absence of the green fodder is about 20lbs. per head per day).

The plantation needs renewal every third year. If this is not attended to, the tussocks grow into big stumps with several dead shoots in them and consequently the quantity of cut fodder obtained is very much diminished.

Guinea grass has been successfully grown for several years on the Kirkee Farm on a large scale and has proved to be a very useful fodder for milch and working cattle. It also makes good hay. Application for seed or roots for planting should be made to the Superintendent, Agricultural College Farm, Poona.

PREPARATION OF TURMERIC FOR THE MARKET.

The following leaflet has been issued by the Bombay Agricultural Department:—It has been observed that turmeric is grown at several places on small areas where the process of curing is not known. Turmeric growers in such places are forced to sell their produce locally in its green state at cheap rates, immediately after it is dug out, as green turmeric cannot be kept long in good condition and without loss in weight. If a cultivator therefore knows the process of curing turmeric, he can easily prepare it at home and preserve the dry produce till he gets a good price locally or he can send the dry produce outside to distant market towns when the prices are higher.

The following notes, it is hoped, will be of some use to cultivators who do not know the process of curing turmeric for the market :—

After digging the turmeric, select the best rhizomes for seed and boil the rest, after cleaning them of dirt and small rootlets.

Generally turmeric is rotated with sugarcane and in such localities the furnace and the pans used for sugar boiling are available. These may well be utilized in boiling turmeric.

The boiling pan is placed on the furnace and dry or green leaves of turmeric are placed inside the pan. The turmeric is then heaped inside the pan and water poured on to it until its level is only three inches below the rim of the pan. The heap is then covered with sugarcane or turmeric leaves and plastered with cowdung to prevent the escape of vapour from the heap. The whole is then boiled over a slow fire and allowed to cool slowly while still standing over the furnace. The boiling usually takes about three to four hours. On cooling, the plastered cover is removed, the water thrown away and afterwards the turmeric is taken out and spread in the sun for about a fortnight. In the night time is collected and covered over to protect it from dew. While drying it should be daily stirred two or three times. When thoroughly dry, the whole mass is taken to a bed paved with rough stones, where it is well rubbed with the feet to remove the outer thin skin, when it at last acquires the usual turmeric colour. Then it is ready for the market.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 5.

The depression in Bengal has given a light local rainfall in Eastern Bengal and Assam and decreased in intensity. Several observatories in Kashmir report a light snowfall. A fresh depression has appeared in Persia and caused rain in the Persian Gulf region and thick cloud in Baluchistan and Sind.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely with extreme North of Burma and Assam. A local precipitation is probably in Baluchistan and possible in Sind.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is below normal at most stations; the minimum is in defect everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Sind and west Rajputana but elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is also below normal, the deficiency in the minimum ranging from 7deg. to 15deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues in moderate to large defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is in defect.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is also in moderate to large defect.

General Remarks.—Temperature is in defect except in the southern half of the Peninsula. The disturbed conditions in Persia have caused precipitation at Bushire and Jask and seem to be moving eastward. Light to moderate cloud has already appeared in Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana while skies have cleared in the extreme north.

Dry weather is likely.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Maadvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kanbharwada	7	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total.....	22	13	104
This day last year.....	24	26	128

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BOMBAY.

BY THE WAY.

JAPANNING LONDON.

The forhcoming exhibition at Shepherd's Bush of Japanese bronzes, lacquers, cloisonnes, and antimony ware—which our Mrs. Malaprops will infallibly call antimony—will doubtless give an impetus to the Japanning of London, but this influence has for years past been "peacefully penetrating" us and forcing our allegiance to its fascinating government. Who, writes a London correspondent, does not know the kimon, soft, warm to wear, soft and delicate in figured colouring, a delightful dressing-gown in every way? Who does not know the antinomy —we mean the antimony—cigarette case on whose lid the native stork or hereon disports itself? Ashtrays too area already common on our table on which dragons of inexhaustible fury wreath and writhe. The country of the Samurai too is now a regular item in the grand tour, and Lafcadio Hearn's delicate rose fill up the gaps in our knowledge of the country. We submit gracefully and willingly to the artistic yoke but we absolutely refuse to submit to the inartistic language. No Occidental can be expected to dislocate his jaw by saying "Oyarsoomeenarsigh" instead of "Good night." It is true the "sigh" at the end is pretty and poetical, but is it worth while going through so much to get at it? The Japanese "good-bye," too, "syonarrah," while obviously an interesting corruption of an Irish term "syonarrah," does not harmonise with our laconic ways. Here we call a halt to our Japanning.

SCIENCE FOR THE MILLION.

Anyone who would obtain an up-to-date and practical knowlege of radium can hardly to better than to read Sir William Ramsay's address to the Authors' Club. Radium, though it sends out gases at a velocity of 40,080 miles per second, practically lasts for ever, since the amount of gas emanating from radium is always in proportion to the substance. In 1750 years it will be half gone, and that is one of the few definite appointments radium can be relied on to keep. Radium gives out rays of three kinds: Alpha rays, which can be kept in a glass tube, Beta rays, which cannot, and Gamma rays, to which six inches of lead present no obstacle. As for thereapeutic properties, it is not yet known for certain that cancer can be cured, but rodent-ulcer is, according to Sir William, a "dead certain cure." Science, always picturesque, has had worlds of romance revealed to it by this element, of which so insignificantly little is known as yet. Radium, with its promises of universal cure and prolongation of life, sounds like the phial of some mediæval wizard or the purging, revivifying fires "She" discovered long ago.

A BAS LES ALPES!

The Alps still rear their proud heads against the sky. They reck not of the change that is taking place in their relations with mankind. Soon, however, they will be no longer monarchs seated high above the thrones of earth, and only occasionally allowing the daring climber to creep humbly to their foreheads. Mountain railways might have been supposed to tame their spirits; but, after all, a mountain railway with its cumbrous machinery serves but to accentuate the might of the mountain and the insignificance of the railway. The average tourist has not rid himself of trembling awe. But another day is coming. "Summer visitors to Lucerne this year will be able to view the lake and mountains from an airship, the Lucerne authorities having made arrangements with the Astra Company of Parish to establish an aerial service there on June 1." One will not go so far as to say the Alps are yet conquerred. The airship will give an average tourist plenty of opportunity for trembling, if not for awe. But it looks like a sign of the beginning of the end—the final subjugation of the massive brutes hitherto visited in troops only by the stars. When we are all accustomed to the airship—when every difficulty of locomotion, atmosphere, and what not has been cleared away—how merrily shall we sail over, how scornfully shall we look down on the ice-clad summits. Let Mont Blanc shudder! . . . . Perhaps Mont Blanc will postpone its quaking till the when is a now.

LIBRARY LAUNGERS.

There are, indeed, great dangers in free libraries. But we should not have included the danger of stealing or being robbed among them, if Mr. Justice Grantham had not called attention to it in sentencing a man at Gloucester Assizes. The man made reading an excuse for idling as well as thieving. Perhaps the learned judge was thinking more of the idling when he spoke of great danger. Anybody who goes into a public library can be sure of seeing many mere wasters of time—mature men who borrow a picture book, and first turn its leaves listlessly, then drop off into sweet slumber. They need to be reminded that a library is a library, not a dormitory. One great danger of free libraries is the risk to one's temper. You want a paper, perhaps, and cannot make sure whether the man in possession thereof is really asleep or only pretending. You don't want to make a fuss, of course; so you lose your temper inwardly, and chafe, and go out in an hour or so, feeling much hurt and annoyed. You also have been idling. Many people won't borrow books from a free library for fear of infection. This is not a great danger. What is, is the temptation to roam at large and without a guiding star over the quaking morass of literature.

A CANADIAN AUTHOR.

Canadian papers contain particulars of the death of Dr. James Hannay, of St. John, an eminent literary man, and one of the leading citizens of the Province of New Brunswick. During his long career, he had merited national recognition as a historian, an editor, and a poet. It was in 1875 that his first book appeared, "The Captivity of John Gyles." Then followed in rapid succession a long row of publications, of which the most notable are: "History of Acadia," "Story of the Queen's Rangers," "A History of the War of 1812," "The Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley," "Ballads of Acadia," and this year, his long awaited "History of New Brunswick." Dr. Hannay was in his sixty-eighth year.

"PELLAGRA."

Pellagra is a scourge from which the British Isles are at present free. It is by no means certain, however, according to the "British Medical Journal," that this immunity will continue. The disease, which saps the vitality of its victims and often leads to madness, murder, and suicide, is endemic in certain regions, but is slowly spreads beyond their boundaries. In Europe its chief haunts are Italy, Spain, and Roumania. But there are areas in Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, where it is also endemic. It prevails to a serious extend in many parts of the British Empire and its dependencies. In Egypt it is a veritable scourge. It has been observed in the West Indies, in South Africa, and in India. The sudden spread of the disease in the Southern States of the American Union has led to prompt action. Since 1908 two conferences have been held in South Carolina, and a Pellagra Congress has been arranged to be held next June at Peoria, Illinois, and a National Association for the study and prevention of the disease has been organised.

A BRITISH INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

In view of the prevalence of the disease in British Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies, it has been thought a matter of urgency that a scientific inquiry into the causation of the disease should be made by a British Commission. Accordingly a Pellagra Investigation Committee has been formed, consisting among others of the Italian Ambassador, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, Mr. E. Austen, of the Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History); Sir Lauder Brunton, and a number of other well-known authorities. At a meeting held in London the other day, with Sir W. Leishman in the chair, Dr. Sambon explained his views with regard to the etiology of pellagra, and proposed a scheme of investigation. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it was a matter of importance that, both on scientific and hygienic grounds, the Lypothesis formulated by Dr. Sambon should be investigated, and that the committee of opinion that any funds raised to defray the expenses of such investigation would be well spent.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

5,000 TIMES MORE RARE THAN RADIUM.

The most interesting feature of the meeting in Paris the other day of the Academy of Sciences was the announcement by M. Lippmann that Mme. Curie, together with M. Debierne, had succeeded in isolating the tenth part of a milligramme of polonium, a substance which is five thousand times more rare even than radium. This infinitesimal quantity of polonium is, nevertheless, the largest yet obtained, and was the result of treating five tons of pitchblende with hydrochloric acid. The achievement is perhaps, more valuable scientifically than practically, for although polonium is far more radioactive than radium, and especially productive of more alpha rays, it is far less permanent. Whilst it has been calculated that radium does not loss any appreciable atom of volume of strength in a thousand years, the quantity of polonium just obtained appears already to have wasted by half in a hundred and forty days. Amongst the distinguishing properties of polonium it is found that it throws off sensitle emanations of ozone and helium, and its spectrum reveals the existence of seven rays which are not detected in any other cognate substance. It decomposes chemical and organic substances with the greatest rapidity, and though it is contained in a vase of quartz, one of the substances most refractory to chemical action, the receptacle is split and cracked in all directions. It is the transmutations which polonium appears to undergo which offer the most scientific interest, and if they are accurately defined it is believed that a revolution will have been effected in chemical science.

A FOSSIL LEAF-CUTTER BEE.

It has been known for many years that the bee can boast of a quite respectable geological antiquity, for it occurs as a fossil in the Miocene rocks of Switzerland. And since among the vegetable remains of the same strata leaves of the willow also occur, the sight described by Virgil of a Sallow fraught with flowers, the flowers fraught with bees might doubtless have been seen even at that remote epoch of the world's history. We are not aware that the Miocene bee of Switzerland has been identified with any living genus, but a recently discovered species in the Miocene rocks of Colorado has been definitely referred to megachile, a genus of leafcutter bees of the present day.

A SPECIMEN OF THE BEE'S WORK.

This interesting discovery is announced by Prof. Cockerell in a letter to "Nature." The bee has been named megachie praedicta, the specific appellation indicating that we have in it the prediction, or foretelling of the leafcutter genus of the present day. And what renders this discovery of social interest is that a specimen of the bee's work has also been found, and is figured by Prof. Cockerell. The leaf, which might be that of a willow, has three neatly circular fragments, and one of less regular outline, cut out of it. Anyone who has studied the work of our modern leafcutter bees on rose bushes will recognise the handiwork of megachile in Prof. Cockerell's figure.

HOW LONG AGO?

"Evidently," writes Professor Cockerell, "the specialised and peculiar habit of cutting out pieces of leaf to use in forming the nest was as highly developed, perhaps a million years ago, as it is to-day." This is a modest estimate. For taking Professor Sollas's estimate of 265,000 feet as the whole thickness of the stratified rocks, and supposing these to have required 100,800,000 years for their formation, then the 9,000 feet laid down since Miocene times would require between three and four million years. Hence a fossil found in the Miocene, since these strata are themselves 9,000 feet in thickness, might be from four to seven million years old.

A RARE FISH IN IRISH WATERS.

The current number of the "Irish Naturalist" records the capture of a specimen of the file-fish near the entrance of Courtmacsherry Bay, County Cork. This is only the second case in which this fish has been noticed on the Irish coast, the previous capture having been made in 1853. It has been named Balestes capriscus, but it is suggested that it is identical with the American "Leather-jacket" (Badistes carolinensis) common on the coasts of some of the Southern United States. This latter also occurs in the Mediterranean, and thus the Irish file-fish may be a stray visitor either from the American or Mediterranean stock.

FILE-FISHES.

The file-fishes are found in all tropical and subtropical waters. They get their name from the fact that the first of the three dorsal fins is roughened in front like a file. The second much shorter spine has the power of locking the first in position, thus acting as a trigger. Hence this group of fishes are also known as trigger-fish. Their strong and sharp teeth enable them to feed on shells, which they crush in their powerful jaws. They will also chisel a hole in the hard sells of molusca, and thus obtain the soft parts. In some places the file-fishes have done considerable harm to the pearl fisheries.

NEW IRISH BEETLES.

In the same journal Mr. J. N. Halbert records from the Lough Neagh district a beetle now, not only to Ireland but also to the British Islands. The capture was made in 1902, but the species was only identified quite recently as Cryptophagus bimaculatus, not hitherto recorded from the Britannic area. On the Continent this beetle is said to be rare, occurring in Northern and Central Europe. It is also recorded from Siberia. Mr. Halbert's specimens were obtained among the beds of rushes bordering the Shane's Castle demesne. Later in the year more specimens of the beetle were obtained by Mr. Buckle. Mr. Halbert gives a list of six other beetles new to the Irish fauna from the same prolific locality.

PROBLEM OF STORING ELECTRICITY.

The problem of storing up electrical force in a convenient form for motor traction has proved a difficult one. Storage batteries have been invented, but they have proved too heavy and cumbersome for practical use. Edison, the great American electrician, among others, has turned his attention to the subject. What was specially wanted was a storage battery suitable for driving a motor car. Some nine years ago Edison promised such a battery, and set to work to make it. But as his invention was tested from time to time in practically running a car it was found to develop faults.

EDISON'S NEW BATTERY.

Profiting by experience, by however, and further improvise his battery, success seems at last to have crowned Edison's efforts. His new battery has been tested, and so far no serious difficulty has been developed. A street car carrying the new battery has been successfully run in West Orange. A description and figure of the new storage battery street car is given in a recent number of the "Scientific American."

THE CAR.

The car specially built for the purpose, and made as light as possible, weights only five tons. The storage batteries carried below the floor of the car work two five horse-power 110-volt motors. It will carry 26 passengers, and can attain a speed of 15 miles an hour. One charging of the battery will enable the car to travel 150 miles.

A Swollen Knee

is about as painful and incovenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman of Waynesbro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocations failed to relieve me. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured." This is only one of thousands of letters that could be cited telling of the wonderful cures this great universal remedy has effected. If you are troubled in this manner how can you resist giving this remedy a trial. Costs but Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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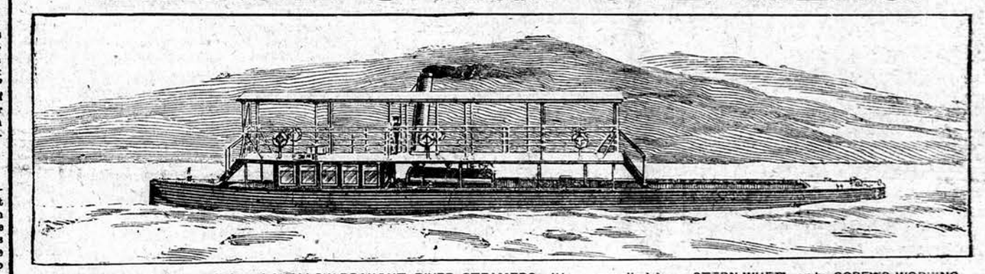

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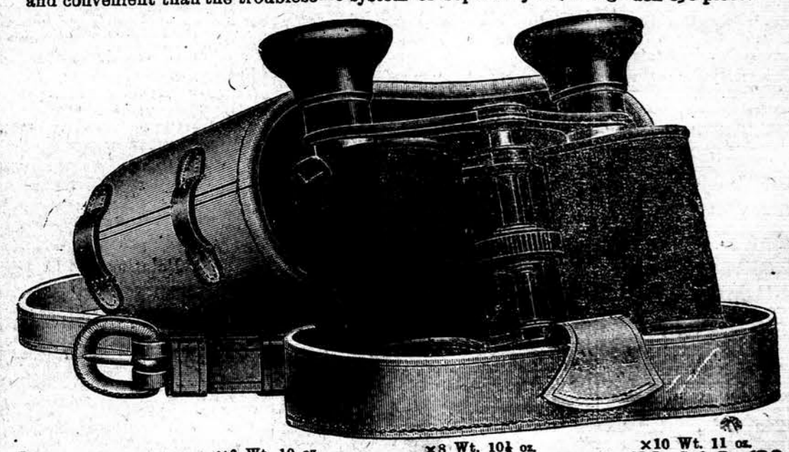

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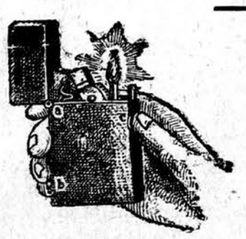

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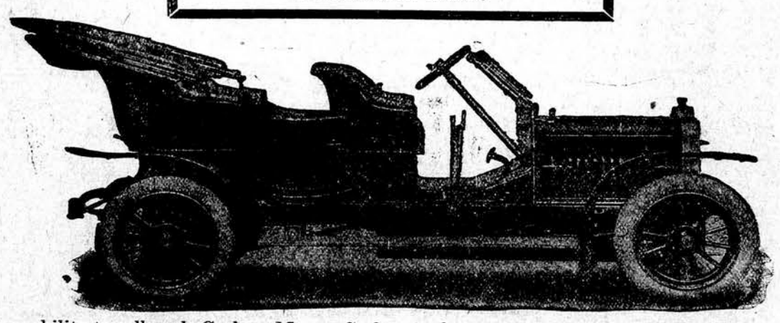

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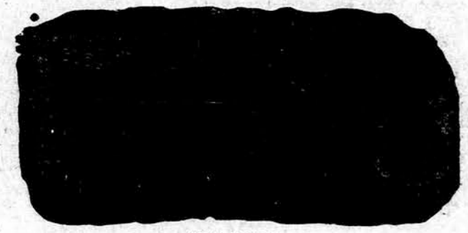

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